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J. S. RUTAN, *Proprietor.*

All communications and business letters should be addressed to SMITH CURTIS, Beaver, Pa.

Attorneys.

[illegible]. A. SMALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEAVER, PENNA.

OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE. [de26-1y

JOHN EAKIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MAIN ST., BEAVER FALLS. [ja10'73

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[apr28]

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All business entrusted to my care shall receive prompt attention. Also, persons having real estate for sale, and those wishing to buy town property, coal or farm lands, may save time and money by calling at my office. [apr29'70 1y.

MARSHALL SWARTZWELDER . . . . JNO. C. BARR.

SWARTZWELDER & BARR,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

No. 66 GRANT STREET,

PITTSBURGH. [se22'71-1y

JACOB DAVIS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

No. 75 GRANT STREET,

(2ND FLOOR,)

[illegible]1-6m PITTSBURGH.

READ BY EVERYBODY,

THE BEAVER RADICAL.

Railroads.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.—On and after Dec. 23d, 1872, trains will leave stations as follows:

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXPR,S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S
Pittsburgh.....	1.45AM	7.10AM	9.10AM	1.30PM
Rochester.....	2.52	8.40	10.25	2.40
Alliance	5.15	11.45	1.30PM	5.28
Orrville	6.51	1.45PM	3.07	7.06
Mansfield	8.55	4.22	5.09	9.11
Crestline .. { Ar	9.20	5.00	5.40	9.40
Crestline .. { De	9.40	6.10AM	6.00	9.50
Forest	11.05	7.55	7.55	11.15
Lima.....	12.08PM	9.05	9.15	12.17AM
Fort Wayne	2.40	11.50	12.05AM	2.45
Plymouth.....	4.45	2.35PM	2.55	5.05
Chicago.....	7.50	6.30	6.50	8.30PM

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.
Chicago.....	5.15AM	9.20AM	5.30PM	9.20PM
Plymouth.....	9.15	12.02PM	8.55	12.50AM
Fort Wayne	12.20PM	2.20	11.20	3.25
Lima.....	2.45	4.07	1.18AM	5.15
Forest	4.00	5.08	2.37	6.23
Crestline .. { Ar	5.35	6.20	4.05	8.05
Crestline .. { De	11.30AM	6.50	4.15	8.25
Mansfield	12.05PM	7.19	4.43	8.55
Orrville	2.13	9.20	6.37	11.06
Alliance	4.20	11.00	8.25	1.10PM
Rochester.....	6.57	1.12AM	10.42	3.39
Pittsburgh.....	8.10	2.20	11.45PM	4.45

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R. On and after Dec. 23d, 1872, trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows;

GOING SOUTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Cleveland.....		8.30AM	1.55PM	4.00PM
Hudson		9.43	3.02	5.18
Ravenna		10.15	3.33	5.48
Alliance.....		11.10	4.13	6.35
Bayard.....		11.44	4.44	
Wellsville.....		1.10PM	6.00	
Pittsburgh.....		3.40	8.20	

GOING NORTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh.....		6.30AM	1.15PM	
Wellsville.....		8.55	3.15	
Bayard.....		10.30	4.30	
Alliance.....		11.25	5.10	7.10AM
Ravenna		12.12PM	5.48	8.00
Hudson.....		12.45	6.14	8.45
Cleveland.....		1.55	7.15	10.00

GOING EAST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Bellair	5.45AM	10.50AM	3.35PM	
Bridgeport	5.55	11.00	3.45	
Steubenville....	6.57	12.12PM	4.45	
Wellsville.....	8.15	1.35	6.20	
Rochester.	9.30	2.35	7.15	
Pittsburgh.....	10 40	3.40	8.20	

GOING WEST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh.....		8.00AM	4.00PM	6.30PM
Rochester.....		7.40	3.40	5.30
Wellsville.. ...		5.50	2.00	7.00
Steubenville		9.50	4.20	8.00
Bridgeport.....		11.00	5.35	9.05
Bellair		11.10	5.40	9.20

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH

Leaves	Arrives
N. Phila. 6 40 am & 1.00 pm	Bayard, 9.45 am & 4 00pm
Bayard, 12.10 & 5.00 p. m.	N. Phila. 3.00 & 7.30 p m

F. R. MYERS.
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R. —After December 22d, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot:		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive Union Depot.	
Pacific Exp's,	2:50 a m	Mail Train,	1:05 a m
Mail Train,	7:45 a m	Fast Line,	1:35 a m
Chicago Ex	12 20 p m	Pittsburgh Ex.	8.00 a m
Cincinnati Ex.	1:10 p m	Cincinnati Ex.	8:40 a m
Philadelp'a Ex.	5:20 p m	Southern Ex.	12:40 p m
Fast Line,	8:50 p m	Pacific Expr's,	1:10 p m
LOCAL.		Way Passenger,	9:50 p m
Walls No 1,	6:40 a m	LOCAL.	
Wilkinsb'g Ac No 1	7:05 a m	Walls No 1	6:30 a m
Walls No 2,	10:20 a m	Brinton Ac. No1,	7:30 a m
Wall's No 3,	11:45 a m	Wilkinsburg Ac No 1	8:20 a m
Wilkinsburg Ac No 2	2:40 p m	Walls No 2,	9:10 a m
Walls No 4,	3:20 p m	Johnstown Ac.	10.10 a m
Johnstown Ac.	4:00 p m	Walls No 3,	1:45 p m
Brinton Accommodat'n No 1,	4 50 p m	Walls No 4	3:20 p m
Brinton Ac. No2	5:40 p m	Wilkinsburg Ac No 2	4.45 p m
Walls No 5.	6:15 p m	Walls Ac. No. 5	5:55 p m
Brinton Ac No3	9:20 p m	Brinton No 2.	6:50 p m
Walls Ac.No.6	11:05 p m	Brinton Ac. No3	7:25 p m
		Brinton Ac No4	11:10 p m

Chicago Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line, and Brinton Ac. No. 3 leave daily.

Pacific Express daily, except Monday.

All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Pacific Express leaves Pittsburgh at 2:50 a m arriving at Harrisburg at 11:40 a m; Philadelphia 3:30 p m; Baltimore 3:00 p m; Washington 5:40 p m. New York 6:34 p m.

Chicago Express leaves Pittsburgh at 12.20 p m; arrives Harrisburg 10.20 p m; Philadelphia 2.30 a m; New York 6.10 a m.

Cincinnati Express leaves Pittsburgh at 1:10 p m; arrives at Harrisburg 10:45 p m; Philadelphia 2:50 a m; Baltimore 2:15 a m; Washington 5:00 a m, New York 6:10 a m.

Philadelphia Express leaves Pittsburgh at 5:20 p m; arrives at Harrisburg 2:55 a m; Philadelphia 6:55 a m; New York 10:14 a m.

Fast Line leaves Pittsburgh at 8:50 pm; arrives at Harrisburg 5:45 a m; Philadelphia 9:50 a m; Baltimore 9:00 a m; Washington 11:30 a m; New York 12:24 p m.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:10 a m, reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 a m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:30p m, and arrive at Wall's Station at 1:50 p m. Leave Pittsburgh 9:20 p m arrive Brinton's 10:30 p m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE—For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a city ticket office at No 78 Fifth avenue corner of Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening at the same rates as are charged at the depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by Excelsior Baggage Express Co., on orders left at the office.

For further information apply to

A. J CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen. Pass. Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD On and after Monday, July 15th, 1872, Three Through Trains daily, except Sunday, will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo and all points in the Oil Regions, and Western and Central New York.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express.....	7.10 a m	8.35 p m
Night Express.....	10.40 p m	6.15 a m
Mail Train..	10.50 a m	4.45 a m
1st Hulton Ac.....	6.40 a m	6.30 a m
1st Soda Works Ac.....	9.30 a m	8.05 a m
Parnassus Ac.....	11.40 a m	2 10 a m
Brady s Bend Ac.....	3.25 p m	10.30 a m
2d Hulton Ac.....	5 00 p m	8.55 a m
2d Soda Works Ac.....	6.00 p m	5.45 p m
3d Hulton Ac..	8.50 p m	7.20 p m

A special Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 7.10 a m. arriving at Parker at 11.25 a m. Returning leaves Parker at 4.40 p m, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8 35 p m.

Church train to and from Soda Works (Sunday) arrives at Pittsburgh at 9.50 a m. and leaves at 12.50 p m.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l. Supt.

J. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

REMARKS OF

HON. JAMES S. RUTAN,

In the Senate, January 30, 1873.

On joint resolution No. 54, entitled Joint resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote against any bill authorizing the National Government to assume control of the telegraphic lines of the country, or empowering the Government to construct telegraphic lines.

Mr. Speaker, the Postmaster General, in his late annual report, recommended the passage of a bill authorizing the Government to assume control of the telegraph lines of the country, connecting the same with the Postoffice Department, to be controlled and operated as part of our postal system. This proposition did not originate with the present head of the Postoffice Department, but was agitated years ago when Hon. Cave Johnson was Postmaster General. He reported against it, and the scheme was revived again during the administration of President Lincoln, when the Hon. William Dennison, Postmaster General, again reported against giving the Government control in any way of the telegraphic business of the country.

Within the last five years this question has been much agitated in and out of Congress, but public sentiment seemed to be so strongly against the scheme that it was not pressed with much earnestness until the last session of Congress, when bills were introduced in both houses and an evident determination manifested on the part of the friends of the measure to force it through in some shape. The friends of postal telegraphy differ as to the kind of control the Government should have and exercise. The Postmaster General, in his report, recommends that the Government assume entire control of all the telegraphic lines, paying therefor their appraised value. This is the most popular plan and the one most likely to be adopted in case Congress adopts either. The other plan simply proposes that Congress shall charter a new company, take stock in and control the same. This would bring the Government into competition with the rival lines, and in the end result either in crushing out competition or in great loss to the Treasury. At the opening of Congress it was stated that there was a majority in both houses in favor of the two plans, and if they could unite upon either, a bill would be passed during the session. It is evident the final struggle between the friends and the opponents of postal telegraphing is at hand, and those who desire to be heard must not delay long in expressing their views. Entertaining strong convictions upon this subject, and believing that any scheme which authorizes the Government to control and operate the telegraph lines is unwise and dangerous in policy, I offered this resolution immediately after our organization, not only for the purpose of expressing my own views, but to call out such an expression from others, as might in some degree influence our Senators and Representatives in Congress. Resolutions of this character are not uncommon, as some suppose who criticized my action in introducing the resolution I have stated. At every session since I became a member of the Legislature we have passed similar resolutions relating to questions before Congress. But a few days since we passed a joint resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress in reference to the soldiers' homestead bill, and our action was commended by some friends of postal telegraphy who criticized me for meddling with a question that did not concern the Legislature. It has been the custom in every State in the Union, since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, for the Legislatures to instruct their Senators in Congress on questions of national importance, and, in my judgment, there never was an occasion when it was more clearly in order or more demanded than at present. Both branches of the Legislature are controlled by the party to which our Senators both owe allegiance, the party that controls Congress. The voice of the Legislature then should and will be respected.

In introducing and supporting this resolution I believe I am simply discharging my legitimate duty, and I propose now to give the reasons that induce me to oppose the whole scheme of postal telegraphy.

And first, I believe the policy to be unwise. It will require an immediate outlay of from forty to sixty millions of dollars to purchase the different lines in the country, and may require even a much larger sum. England had to pay about three times the first estimated value of the lines in that country when the purchase had actually to[illegible] experience may be[illegible] Union company ex[illegible] forty-one millions [illegible] nies at about two[illegible] in all sixty-one [illegible] invested. Three [illegible] spent annually by t[illegible] in extending and [illegible] Under Governme[illegible] graph is to be brou[illegible] use, this amount [illegible] quadrupled annual[illegible] of the telegraph lines [illegible] amount to about ten[illegible] and the expenses t[illegible] Extend the lines a[illegible] penses would be la[illegible] the receipts, for [illegible] would not increa[illegible] is fair to presume [illegible] control the expen[illegible] ing and improving [illegible] short of twenty-fiv[illegible] for the next five ye[illegible] would not amount [illegible] fifteen millions, le[illegible] millions annually [illegible] National Treasu[illegible] inviting prospect to [illegible] with debt and h[illegible] In England the [illegible] months, during w[illegible] made, ending in [illegible] million nine hu[illegible] thousand dollars, [illegible] France the loss a[illegible] cent. annually. A[illegible] where labor is fro[illegible] per cent. cheaper [illegible] try. As there ar[illegible] miles of line in [illegible] times the number [illegible] in England, it [illegible] our loss would [illegible] wages [illegible] the difference in the rate of wages, it is clear that the loss of three millions in Great Britain in fourteen months would indicate at least a loss of ten millions in the same time to our country. Then we have not taken into the calculation the fact that Europe is much more densely populated, and that each telegraph office represents on an average twenty thousand inhabitants, while in this country each office represents six thousand inhabitants. While a line between New York and Philadelphia is certain to pay largely, a line between either of these points and Indianapolis, Davenport, Minneapolis, Omaha and San Francisco will not pay so well, if at all. In Europe all the lines are stretched between points like New York and Philadelphia, and there are none extending thousands of miles into interior and thinly populated districts.

Looking then at this question in an economical business point of view, there is every reason against Government purchase and control, at least until the country has paid its debts, and largely reduced taxation. It is not right to compel the many who do not use the telegraph, to assume their share of this additional burden for the benefit of the few. It is estimated that at the lowest rates proposed, not more than one thirty-second part of the population will use the telegraph. Why should the thirty-one inhabitants out of every thirty two in the country be taxed largely that one may be enabled to send his private or business messages at a lower rate? And who are complaining of the present rates? There is certainly no general outcry among the business men of the country against the present management. I have never heard of any serious complaints, and so far as I know there is no general desire among even those, who use the wires as a means of rapid communication, for the interference of the government, while there would certainly be a strong opposition to it from the large body of the people who do not use it if they once understood the question. Business men regard the Western Union and other companies with much favor. The management is good and the companies are liable in damages for negligence. The rates of transmission have been reduced more than one-third in six years, and the lines are being extended as rapidly as there is a prospect of business to justify the extension. Why then should business men complain? But they do not, and the motive of this effort may be traced to other causes. It originated in the brains of the speculator, and while many honest, patriotic men favor it from the best of motives, it was intended to be and is a huge job, by means of which men who are not seeking the good of their country expect to grow rich.

It is or should be the settled policy of the country that the government should not do for citizens or individuals what they can do as well or better themselves, and it has been demonstrated that individuals can manage and control corporations of this character better and more economically than the Government can. Competition regulates prices, but once in the hands of the Government there is an end of competition, and prices will be regulated by the party in power.

The Government always pays thirty-three per cent. more for labor and material, in the general average, than individuals, and what is a well managed and paying business in the hands of private citizens becomes a badly managed and losing concern in the hands of the Government. There are now ten thousand persons employed by the telegraph companies of the country. Under Government control, with the lines extended as proposed, this number will be increased to twenty thousand. The administration will thus be given a large standing army in addition to the one hundred and fifty thousand office holders and soldiers under its command. As a large number of those additional office holders will be receiving agents, defalcations and losses to the Government will multiply, and I for one am in favor of curtailing rather than increasing the number of Federal appointments, because I believe the present and future good of the country requires it.

For the reasons given, then, I believe the policy uncalled for and unwise, promising only an increase of the public debt, increased expenses without corresponding benefits to the masses. The strongest reason against the passge of the law, however, is that it is an assumption of power on the part of the General Government not warranted in the Constitution. It ignores the rights of States altogether and invests the administration with greatly increased power, which may grow under such legislation as this until it may be used to overthrow our liberties. If the Government has the right to build and own telegraphs it has the same right to build, own and control railroads, to run steamboats and monopolize the entire carrying trade of the country. Once admit the right, and it follows that the Government whenever it chooses may assume the entire carrying trade of the country and, to all intents and purposes, control all our business interests. It is proposed in England already to give the Government control of the railroads, and when once we have placed the telegraph in the hands of the Administration at Washington, it will not be long until the same reasons will place the railroads under the same control. The Constitution of the United States vests certain powers in the Federal Government, and declares that what is not expressly granted is reserved to the States and to the people. The right to build, own and control telegraphs and railroads has no more warrant in the Constitution than the right to build and control cotton manufactories, furnaces and grist mills. If the carrying trade is to be taken out of the hands of the citizen, so may all the manufacturing interests of the country, and every one be made dependent upon the government.

Happily for us, this question of power engaged the attention of the framers of the Constitution, and although its earliest expounders were somewhat divided, the most liberal constructionists never dreamed of such an interpretation of our organic law. Madison, in the *Federalist*, contends that the Constitution does not confer new power, but only invigorated the powers of the confederacy, and under the articles of the confederation the States were supreme upon all questions of this character. To prevent any misunderstanding, an amendment to the Constitution was proposed at the first session of Congress, after the adoption of the Constitution, declaring, in the language quoted, that powers not expressly granted in the Constitution were reserved to States respectively, and to the people. President Monroe, in his veto of the Cumberland road supplement, May 4th, 1822, reviews the whole question, and his exhaustive argument against the power of the Government to appropriate even money for internal improvements of this character seems to me to be unanswerable. He held that the power was not conferred by the Constitution, and that even the consent of the States through which the improvements were projected would not warrant its exercise. In this position he was sustained by Madison, who was the father of the Constitution, and by Jefferson, its most wise and trusted expounder. I do not desire to appear as the advocate of State rights as under stood in these later days, because nothing is further from my intention.

The doctrine of State rights, as held by the Democratic party in 1861, only shows to what extremes the advocates of a theory sound and patriotic may be carried. When Jefferson and Madison penned the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798, they were actuated by a laudable desire to preserve the liberties of the country by protecting the States against Federal encroachment. Hamilton was a liberal constructionist, and although he agreed with Madison before the adoption of the Constitution, no sooner was it adopted than he contended for a far different and more liberal construction of that instrument. This gave rise to two parties—one being known as liberal and the other as strict constructionists. The first was held by Hamilton and Adams, the other by Jefferson and Madison. Hamilton and his party favored a national bank, internal improvements and a consolidated government, while Jefferson and Madison contended that the Constitution virtually prohibited the general government from exercising control over such questions. They believed, as Madison stated in the *Federalist*, that the constitution only invigorated the powers conferred in the articles of confederation, but granted nothing additional. The party of Jefferson triumphed within a few years after the adoption of the Constitution, and for half a century controlled the administration and shaped the policy of the country. The result was the principles they enunciated were carried to extremes, and the party they created for patriotic purposes became in our day the advocate and defender of treason.

The resolutions of '98 were interpreted to mean State independence, to authorize the nullification of national laws and secession. The whole Democratic party, North and South, being controlled in the interest of human slavery, when that interest was endangered, the party South went openly into rebellion, and a large portion of the party in the North sympathized with the traitors. State rights was the cloak used to hide or excuse this treason, and Jefferson and Madison were quoted as sustaining the traitors in the position. Gen. Lee resigned his position in the army of the United States to take command of the troops of his own State, declaring that his allegiance to his State was paramount to that he owned to the United States, and every traitor offered the same excuse. A terrible civil war followed, and the result was adverse to the advocates of States rights. The interpretation of Jefferson and Madison gave place to that of Hamilton and Adams, and the resolutions of 1798 are as odious almost as the State rights party of the South is to a very large majority of the citizens of the North. In escaping from the dangerous extreme of States rights, is there not danger of flying to another extreme equally dangerous? The government was compelled to assume large and dangerous powers during the war, and the disposition seems to be not only to claim and retain them, but to grasp more power in order to perpetrate party ascendency. Montesquieu asserts that it is a lasting experience that neither men nor parties relinquish power once possessed. The power is used and abused until a limit is found. I regret to say there is some evidence of the truth of this position in the history of this country since the war. The party in power shows less disposition to relinquish the exercise of what is generally known as the war powers than was expected, and the people show an indifference that is remarkable. Before the war, even in the days of Hamilton, if the Administration had interfered in the domestic affairs of any of the States, as has recently been done in Louisiana, and in fact all of the Southern States, there would have been revolution. Now the administration is not only indorsed but forced into these measures by Congress and the country. So great is the fear of the loyal masses of State rights and all who believed in that heresy, that any measure which weakens the heresy and its believers is indorsed and approved. It is only necessary to refer to the war and to thoes who sought our country's overthrow to insure the passage of any bill through Congress for the future subjection of traitors.

As a result, nearly every Southern State is in a condition of anarchy. The State Governments are almost wiped out entirely, and the Federal Government is supreme. This being the spirit that prevades and controls the country, is it not high time we sought to check it before it plunges the country into disasters as serious as those just escaped?

The tendency is toward a strong consolidated government, and a wiping out of State rights altogether. We are vesting the administration yearly with increased power, and the day may come when America may have a Louis Napo-

CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.

[For the Beaver Radical.]

THE FAMILY JEWELS.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF L. SCHUCKING.

CHAPTER V.

Mons. d'Avelon sought his apartments after conducting Max to his; Valentine and Ellen following soon after.

In her room Valentine found the windows still open; they overlooked the courtyard. She peered out into the darkness and found that the clouds which had o'ershadowed the sky the whole day without disburthening themselves, had grown denser and now entirely obscured the sky. A soft drizzling rain fell noiselessly on Valentine's burning temples as she bent out; cheeks and brow burned with inward excitement and tormenting doubts. Miss Ellen had superintended her education from her childhood, but had never succeeded in winning the affections of her rather wayward pupil, as teacher before Valentine's mother died, nor when after that gentle lady was carried to her last rest and Miss Ellen aspired to become mistress of Mons. d'Avelon's hand—and estate.

Valentine heeded not the silent patter of the rain-drops on her damp curls, but hung listlessly in the window—suddenly she started to her feet with an exclamation of surprise; there was something unusual in the dense blackness over yonder—the yellowish glow that ever and anon illumined the sky with fitful flashes, caused by the furnaces of the iron works at Givres, which lay just beyond the hills opposite her window, and which had so often reminded her of Vulcan's forge by its gigantic fantastical flashes above the horizon.

What had become of the glow that never faded only from Sunday until Monday? Had the men 'struck'—or had the *war* suddenly called them from their sooty labor? Had either of these occurred Gaston would certainly have told her; and this singular occurrence cast another load upon her already over-burthened heart. Gaston—so ran her thoughts—had gone to to his works, had collected his workmen, a herd of brawny savages, natives of Walloon, and commanded them to follow him to the Ferme des Auges to capture the German officer who never dreamed of the devilish plot! Was it really true or was it but the chimera of her over-wrought brain? What should she do?—if only Ellen had not put their guest into the lower chamber! This fact increased her suspicions; would it not be much easier to kidnap him there without arousing the inmates, than if he slept in an upper room? So she pondered, her eyes fixed on the Egyptian darkness beyond the hills—hoping to see the fitful glow arise. But the blackness only grew denser if possible; and yet, should she warn Max on this mere suspicion—yes it was a mere suspicion; how *could* she imagine Gaston capable of such a diabolical plot! She turned from the window half assured by the thought and drew a deep breath of relief, but her fears were suddenly aroused again—she heard a door open softly, then a stealthy footfall in the corridor.

Valentine quickly grasped her lamp, then as quickly put it down, and hastily slipping to the door opened it noiselessly and peeped into the hall. She beheld Ellen still dressed, hastily descending the stairs carefully shading her lamp. With abated breath Valentine stole into the corridor, then down the stairway into the hall below from whence she could see into the dining room. She noiselessly crept into this room and crouching in the shadow of the capacious sideboard, she watched the English woman's movements scarce trusting herself to breathe less she should cry out.

She saw Miss Ellen tread noiselessly as a cat across the *salon* to the glass door leading to the terrace; saw her withdraw the heavy iron bar and unlatch it so that it would open noiselessly, and then turn and retrace her steps with a satisfied expression in her pale face—*her* share of the nicely schemed plot was fulfilled! Valentine crouched lower in her concealment, and waited until Miss Ellen had ascended the stairs and entered the room; then the girl rose from the floor and passed her hands feverishly over her brow while she bit her lips to repress the cry of angry indignation that surged through her whole being. Bending forward she listened a moment, then fled noiselessly through the room, through the *salon*, to the terrace door which Ellen's precaution enabled her to open noiselessly. Fleet as a deer she sped over the terrace, around the corner of the house and halted breathlessly beneath Max's window. For an instant she hesitated, then tapped lightly once—twice—thrice!

She heard a footstep within, then the fastenings being undone, and at last the sash was partly opened.

"I have something to tell you," gasped Valentine before he could speak; "dress yourself instantly—you must leave here—you are in danger—they are going to surprise you—"

"Good heavens, Valentine, is it *you*?—danger—and have you come to—"

"Oh pray, pray, speak lower, for God's sake—lower!—or do not speak at all, only hasten and dress yourself—then jump out of this window and I will lead you—but hasten—hasten—or we will be too late," she added imploringly as she wrung her hands.

"But what sort of danger do you mean, I—"

She interrupted him with an impatient stamp.

"Can you not believe me when I tell you your life depends on an immediate flight?" she whispered almost angrily.

Max's head disappeared without another word and in a few moments the sash was thrown back and Max sprang to the ground beside her.

"Follow me silently," she whispered in a half trembling, half commanding voice as she turned to leave the courtyard.

"Do you mean to lead me through this rain—why you have no shawl, nothing to protect yourself," exclaimed Max.

"The rain will not hurt me," she returned shortly," walking rapidly before him, "and I am not cold."

"Where are we going?" asked Max following the light figure with difficulty. "Pray tell me the cause of this strange flight—what danger threatens me?"

"Will it not suffice if I tell you—my God is it already too late?" she cried halting suddenly. "Look there!" she added in a distressed whisper, pointing through the courtyard gate from which a narrow road led through the fields toward Void, a road used exclusively by the farm teams that were too heavy to use the graveled avenue leading to the terrace.

"Don't you see yon light?" she whispered, unconsciously grasping his arm.

"I see a light moving—it looks like a lantern."

"They have already blockaded the way the way to Void and that escape is cut off for you—perhaps they have already surrounded us!—oh what shall we do? But there is one way left—come—come quickly," and turning she ran swiftly toward the gate through which Max and Gaston had passed that afternoon.

"Is there a whole regiment advancing?" asked Max rather comically as he stumbled after her over the unfamiliar path.

"Yes—perhaps."

"Franctireurs?"

"What has the name to do with it—hark! do you hear nothing?" she added hastily stopping shortly.

They were between the hedges that bound the road on either side.

"I think I can hear the sound of distant tramping—but the damp atmosphere smothers every noise and makes it difficult to distinguish anything—I may be mistaken but I think there are many feet," he added musingly.

"Yes there are—come—come!"

Valentine here crept through a narrow opening in the hedge and almost flew between the carefully trimmed garden beds. At the end of the garden they reached a little wooden lattice gate; this she opened and began to ascend the path over the hill which it was impossible for Max to distinguish through the short crisp grass, but which his conductress threaded as deftly as if the bright noon-day sun beamed over-head. At last they reached the grove near the summit; through the dripping shrubbing that cast a shower of cold rain drops on the hurrying pair at every step. Valentine heeded this as little as the wet grass on the hill; a strange thought occupied her brain excluding all else—the darkness, the stranger's opinion of her conduct, her flying alone at midnight with an unknown officer—all—all was forgotten save the insane desire to find a refuge for her companion. The summit was now gained and they stood upon the level clearing; breathless and fatigued. In daylight a fine view of the surrounding country was to be seen from this point, but the darkness was too dense for the eye to discover the line that divided earth and sky.

Ever and anon the will-o'-the-wisp light they had seen would flash faintly beneath them; and now through the murky night air came the long baying of a huge dog which seemed to rise from the goad down which Valentine contemplated leading her companion; had they not changed their course and ascended the hill they would now perhaps be where the dog was barking.

These sounds renewed Valentine's terror; she once more pressed forward to the other side of the hill.

"It is wonderful how accurately you know the path through this forest," exclaimed Max. "I cannot see it at all."

"I ought to know it well, for I have used it since I could walk," returned Valentine as she bent back a wet branch which covered Max with a shower as it rebounded.

"Won't you tell me where you are taking one? Tell me now what has caused your anxiety? and why you think a whole company are pursuing me?" he begged.

But she hastened on silently as if she had not heard his words.

"Valentine, pray tell me—or do you desire that I shall follow you farther, trusting you silently?"

"Am I not trusting you?" she demanded suddenly.

"Yes—yes, by heaven you are! and this trustfulness has made me so inexpressibly happy, that the danger from which you wish to shield me is entirely forgotten. I cannot realize that there is any danger; it has, as yet, only revealed itself in the shape of a lantern and the baying of a watchdog—"

"And yet you must have faith in me—for I tell you, you are in the utmost danger—do not ask me, we only lose time in talking—besides, I do not wish to tell you more just yet. Hasten, we are near your place of refuge."

The path here suddenly grew steep; they were obliged to proceed with the utmost caution over the slippery moss, holding on to the branches above them as they made the descent.

For several minutes they suddenly crept down the difficult path, then they once more stood upon level ground in the bottom of a deep ravine. Max could distinguish the steep sides of the opposite declivity. Valentine now turned to the left and proceeded through the ravine; then over a rocky stretch of ground, upward a few steps and Max perceived the opening of a yawning cavern.

"You must conceal yourself in this grotto," said Valentine peremptorily.

"Is this the 'maid's grotto?'"

"It is. Do not be afraid to enter, though not farther than about a hundred or a hundred and fifty steps, for the abyss with the subterranean lake begins there."

"And in this hole you wish me to burrow like—"

"You must seek safety here—" she interrupted. "You will be perfectly secure for they will not think of searching for you here"—and she laughed a low triumphant laugh—"the grotto has a firm iron-bound door which you can secure inside. Take care of yourself and when the danger is past I will come—or send some one to release you. And now farewell—pray be of good cheer and God be with you—adieu!"

But Max had seized her hand and held it firmly.

"You cannot mean to leave me in this wretched hole without the faintest suspicion of what all this means?—what is the cause of your anxiety?—who is the enemy from whom I must flee into this Stygian cavern?—"

"You will have ample time to answer these questions in your own mind," she returned withdrawing her hand. "Do you think I would have asked you to fly were it now an overpowering danger that threatens you? Rest assured you shall be released the instant those villains have been convinced that you are safe with your friends in Void; and now"—she added with a peculiar tremble in her voice—"now, once more farewell—do not neglect to close and bar the door, it may prove a difficult matter for it has not been closed for many a day; do not make the least noise and take care of the abyss—once more God be with you—farewell!" and she vanquished through the darkness ere he could speak.

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE YOSEMITE VALLEY.

The long vexed question as to the title of Mr. J. M. Hutchings to land in the Yosemite Valley, has just been decided by the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Hutchings had made a settlement before the tract was granted to the State of California, to be held perpetually as a Public Park. He had entered on the lands intending to purchase under the pre-emption law, and claimed that Congress could not devest his incipient title in the manner in which it was done, and that the Government was bound to protect him at all times toward to the perfection of his title, after he had complied with the requirements of law, and paid for his land.

The judgment of the lower court sanctioned the grant to the State, and held that the inchoate title of the plaintiff was no obstacle in the way. The judgment is affirmed, the Supreme Court holding in substance that a settlement upon the public domain does not confer such right upon the settler as will prevent Congress in its discretion from disposing of the land for other purposes. Congress is not restricted in the power to dispose of lands by sale or donation by pre-emption rights. The case is disposed of on the principles laid down in the several cases against Frisbie, in California.

This decision carries with it all similar claims, and secures the appropriation of this great tract, embracing some of the most wonderful natural scenery in the whole world, to the purpose to which it has been dedicated, its preservation from all private uses. We sympathise with Mr. Hutchings, who has done more than any other man to bring the valley into notice, and to attract to it the increasing number of visitors who make the pilgrimage. He ought to be remunerated in some way, for he deserves well from the people if not from the government. But it is eminently desirable that the intention of the government in making the grant, should not be frustrated by any private claims. The State of California is now free to take complete possession, and we hope that it will at once proceed to execute the trust. There is scarcely a more attractive spot to be found in the world, certainly none having grander scenery; but the approaches to it are exceedingly difficult, and the accommodations for visitors in the valley, miserable. Several thousand dollars should be expended annually in improving the paths to and in the valley, and the State can easily provoke private enterprise for putting up and maintaining a good hotel, or more than one. We hope the Golden State will not be slow to make this remarkable spot still more attractive and accessible to all classes of travellers. Hitherto it has required a vigorous constitution to make the tour even from San Francisco.—*N. Y. Observer.*

Stokes and Foster.

A New York *Sun* reporter, who has been interviewing these murderers, thus tells his history:

The news of the decision in the Foster case does not produce a perceptible effect on Stokes, who is as cheerful and confident as ever. The flood of visitors who wish to see him was yesterday in nowise lessened. Persons obtain admission to the prison on the plea of a desire to see some one else, and once inside they strive to get a glimpse of Stokes. Several friends and relatives called yesterday to see him, among them his steadfast brother Horace, who had a long talk with him. Later, Mr. Townsend and Mr. Dos Passos, of his counsel, called and remained some time. The District Attorney is still engaged in his examination of the bill of exceptions. Judge Boardman, it is now expected, will arrive in New York on Saturday, and the bill will then be submitted to him. The decision will not be known until next week. Early yesterday afternoon the iron bedstead on which Stokes has slept was removed from his cell to make room for a higher one. While the workmen were engaged setting up the new one, Stokes stood in the corridor and conversed with his friends and counsel. He talked fluently and pleasantly, had about him the same air of an athlete, the same nerve, and while he took an eager interest in the consultation of his counsel, he did not seem to doubt that the result of the proceedings would be favorable to his expectations.

Foster was calm and collected as he stepped from his cell. His face did not reveal any trace of his knowledge that he is already under the shadow of the gallows. Doubtless he has hope that something may yet be done, although but one possible chance of escape remains to him—Executive clemency—which no one seems to expect will be interposed. Foster is spoken of by the keepers as a man of unflinching nerve. When he went out for his walk yesterday morning he was as self-possessed as ever, and talked freely and pleasantly with those prisoners whom he knows.

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TUESDAY, MARCH 4TH, A. D. 1873,
at 2 o'clock, P. M., a piece of ground situate in the BOROUGH OF BRIDGEWATER, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by Mulberry Street, east by Locust alley, south by Clarion Street, and west by Otter Lane; containing about HALF AN ACRE, and embracing lots numbered 17, 18, 19, and 20, in Hayes' plan of lots in said borough, all enclosed, and having thereon erected a good frame stable.
TERMS—One half the purchase money to be paid at the confirmation of sale by the Court, and the remainder in one year from that date, with lawful interest therefor from the same time.
jan31-3t J. C. WILSON, Executor.

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REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
National Bank of Beaver County,
NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,
At the close of business on the 27th of December 1872:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	$196,365 12
Overdrafts	968 40
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	120,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand	15,000 00
Due from National Banks	2,194 86
Due from State Banks and Bankers	1,058 75
Banking House	14,374 54
Furniture and fixtures	2,976 68
Current expenses	2,298 63
Premiums	173 21
Cash items—Stamps	1,435 21
Bills of other National Banks	6,209 00
Fractional Currency, (including nickels)	79 39
Specie—Coin	5,290 80
Legal Tender Notes	18,120 00
	$386,546 79

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock	$200,000 00
Surplus Fund	22,981 86
Discount	5,229 34
Exchange	3,566 67
Interest	1,986 79
Profit and Loss	340 31
National Bank circulation	106,394 00
Dividends unpaid	1,081 34
Individual Deposits	38,930 83
Due to National Banks	2,615 76
Due to State Banks and Bankers	3,429 89
	$386,546 79

State of Pennsylvania, } ss
Beaver County, } ss
I, Edward Hoops, *Cashier* of the National Bank of Beaver County, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.
Subscribed before me this 6th day of January, 1873. MILTON TOWNSEND, N. P.
Correct—Attest:
BENJ. WILDE,
R. E. HOOPES,
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jan17

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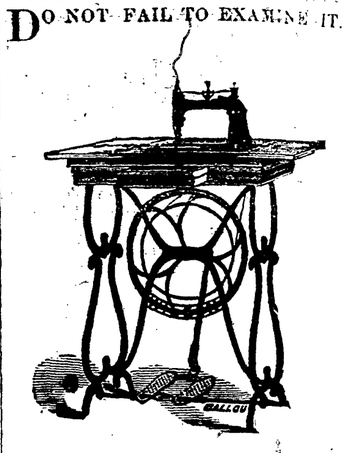
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Boys' Gaiters,	1.75	to	2.50
Ladies' Shoes,	1.75	to	2.25
Misses Shoes,	1.50	to	2.00
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Ladies' Gaiters,	1.25	to	2.50
Misses Gaiters,	1.25	to	2.00
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Singular Beings.

THE POMPOUS MAN.

The pompous man is generally a snob at home and abroad.

He fills himself up with an east wind and thinks he iz grate, just bekauze he happens tew feel big.

He talks loud and large, but deceives noboddy who will take the troubble tew meazzure him.

He iz a man ov small *caliber*, but a good deal ov *bore*.

Hiz family looks upon him az the greatest man that the world haz had the honor tew produce lately, and tho he gits snubbed often amungst folks, he rekompenses himself bi going home and snubbing hiz family.

If he iz a self-made man, his pomposity iz simply ridikilus, but when he smells ov the leavings of sum ded ancestor, he iz verry disgusting.

THE ONE IDEA MAN.

The one idea man iz like the merino ram, he shuts up both eyes and goze for things inkontinently.

He misses, ov course, oftener than he hits, but don't kno the difference.

He never haz but one noshun in hiz hed to once, and that noshun iz just az apt tow be wrong az right.

Yu kant konvince him that he iz wrong enny more than yo kan a hornet.

One idea men hav produced sum good results in this world, but the grate trubble generally iz that their *one idea* iz sum phoolish noshun that noboddy konsiders ov konsequence enuff tew dispute.

One idea men are their own wust enemys, and thare iz but one kure for them, and that iz tew agree with them.

If yu think just az they do, they will soon wont tew think sum other way, and that lets two ideas git into their hed, which makes them perhaps endurable.

THE HAPPY MAN.

The happy man iz a poor judge of hiz own bliss, for he kant set down and deskribe it.

Happiness iz like helth—those who hav the most ov it seem to know it the least.

There iz but very little genuine happiness in this world ennyhow, and what little thare iz you are sure not tew git, just az soon az yu begin tew hunt for it.

Yu kant go out in the spring of the year and gather the happiness along the side ov the road just the same az yu would dandylions—noboddy but a natral born phool kan do this; they are alwus happy, ov course.

When i hear a man bragging how happy he iz, he don't cheat me, he only cheats himself.

THE HENPECKED MAN.

The henpecked man iz most generally married; but there are instances on reckord of single men being harrassed by the pollets.

Yu can alwus tell one ov these kind ov men, espeshily if they are in the company ov their wives. They look as resigned tew their fate az a hen turkey in a wet day.

There aint nothing that will take the starch out ov a man like being pecked by a woman. It is wuss than a seven months' turn of the fever and agy.

The wives of hen-pecked husbands most alwus out liv their viktims, and I hav known them to git married agin, and git hold ov a man that time (thank the Lord!) who understood all the hen-peck dodges.

One ov these kind ov husbands iz an honor to his sex.

The hen-pecked man, when he gits out amungst men, puts on an air of bravery and defiance, and once in a while will git electric drunk, and then go home with a firm resolve thst he will be captain ov his household; but the old woman soon takes the glory out ov him, and handles him just az she would a haff-grown chicken, who had fell into a swill barrel, and had tew be yerked out awful quick.

THE OFFICIOUS MAN.

The officious man stands around rubbing hands, anxious for a job.

He seems tew ake for sumthing tew do, and if he gits snubbed in one place, it don't seem to diskourage him, but like the fly, he gits on another.

The officious man iz az free from malice as a young pup, who, if he kant do anything else, iz reddy tew lay down in front ov you and be stept on.

These kind of men spend their whole lives trieing tew make friends ov all, and never succeed with any.

There iz a kind ov officious man who iz only prompted bi his vanity, his anxiety tew be useful tew others don't arise from enny goodness ov heart, but simply from a desire of striking hiz noze into things.

These kind ov individuals are supremely disgusting.

The officious man iz generally ov no use whatever tew himself, and a nusance tew everyboddy else.

I don't kno ov but phew more unfortunit disposishuns than the officious mans, for even in its very best phase, it seldom succeeds in getting paid for its labors with common politeness.

THE PHUNNY MAN.

There iz hardly ennything that a man iz so vain ov az the humor that iz in him.

The *phunny man* iz seldum an humorist, and never a wit.

Hiz only pride iz tew make you laff; he seldum rizes abuv a jest, and very often iz the only one who kan seen enny point even in that.

He iz generally the hero ov the ockashun in the rural distrikts, and kuntry bumpkins laff obstreprous whenever he opens his mouth.

The phunny man iz the clown at large, and hiz jests are sumtimes amuzing, but never remembered.

Thare iz selnum enny taint ov originality in him, and the quips and the quirks he deals in are old saws reset and refiled, and bad enough done at that.

It iz a dredful unfortunit thing tew deal in cast oph jokes; for, like the old clothes bizzness, they will stik tew a man all thro life.

THE CHEEKY MAN.

Impudence, or sumething like it, iz the leading trait in most successful mens karakters.

All the nice things that hav bin sed in favour of modesty, fail tew stand the test when brought into the pull and haul of ever-day life.

Bold assurance, while it may often disgust us, will win 9 times out ov 10.

We all ov us praze the modest, but our praze iz only a kind ov pitty, and pitty will ruin enny man.

Enny man will liv four times az long on abuse, and git phatt, az he will on pitty.

Thare iz now and then a man who iz modest, but intensely in earnest, and such men sweep everything before them.

The karakter ov the modest man iz a good thing; and a butiful thing tew frame and hang up in a private apartment, but experience teaches us that if we wait for our turn in this world, *our turn* never seems to come round.

The cheeky man never enjoys thoze delightful sensations which arize from having yielded tew others; hiz logick iz that the arly bird gits the worm, and, regardless ov all delikasy, he goze for the worm.

Thare seems to be nothing now daze will warrent sukcess like cheek, and the more cheek the better, even if you hav az mutch az a mule.—*N. Y. Weekly.*

The Snow-Storms of the Past.

Among the great snow-storms of the past, few were more extended in their range or more disastrous to life and property than that of January 17, 1867. It lasted nearly twenty-five hours, and was accompanied by a furious gale and very cold weather. It extended as far west as Plains and was bounded on the south by the Ohio and Potomac, although some of its effects reached to Hampton Roads. Another severe storm occurred on the 20th. Wrecks were piled up along the coast and scores of lives were lost. Many persons were bewildered in the snow and quite a number were frozen to death, especially in New England. Among these was Commodore G. S. Blake, who got bewildered in going to his home in the suburbs of Boston and took refuge in a hut. He never recovered from the shock of the exposure.

From two to four feet of snow fell throughout the Middle States. Four feet was the reported depth in Pittsburgh, and as it was much drifted, the consequence was the interruption of communication between the cities and country for several days. Many people were barricaded in their homes. Steam-boats were kept in porte, rail-cars were snow-bound, and mails were delayed in a remarkable manner. There was no regular communication by rail between New York and Boston for four days.

The records of the past contain accounts of many similar storms; but the most striking facts concerning them were naturally observed in New England.

The storm of January 19, 1857, stopped all the railroads of New England. The Stonington road was not opened until January 27th. Trains did not commence running between Hartford and Providence until the same day. In some parts of Connecticut the thermometer was 30 degrees below zero.

In the storm of December 28, 1853, the snow began falling at eleven o'clock Wednesday morning and continued till four o'clock Thursday afternoon. The snow was drifted as high as the tops of the cars. A train of three locomotives started from a neighboring town toward Boston and was embedded in a drift at the end of the seventh mile. The next day a train of three locomotives occupied from morning till night in occomplishing five miles.

The great snow-storm of January 15, 1831 was a stupendous one The snow was drifted in some places in the cities to the depth of fifteen feet. The churches were generally closed on the following Sunday; partly because the snow was piled so high against the doors that they could not be opened.

In February, 1829, so heavy a snow fell that many persons engaged in festivities commemorative of Washington's birthday throughout the country were snowed up in halls and had to remain in them for days.—*N. Y. Paper.*

Purifying Water.

Pounded alum is one of the simplest modes of purifying water—a fact which should be more generally known. A tablespoonful of pulverized alum sprinkled into a hogshead of water (the water stirred at the same time) will after a few hours, by precipitating to the bottom the impure particles, so purify it that it will be found to possess nearly the freshness and clearness of the finest spring water. A pailful, containing four gallons, may be purified by a single teaspoonful of alum.

New Advertisements.

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IRON AND WOOD WORKING

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MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES

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DEANE STEAM PUMPS,

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SASH AND DOOR MACHINERY,

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REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

nov15-1m.

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REGARDLESS OF COST,

in as short a time as possible, as he intends to devote all his attention in the future to the

MANUFACTURE OF

WOOLEN AND COTTON HOSIERY.

THOSE WHO WANT

BARGAINS

ARE RESPECTFULLY

INVITED TO CALL AT ONCE,

And they will have a chance to make their selection out of a

WELL SELECTED STOCK.

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Table, Stair and Floor Oil Cloths, Window Shades and Paper, Carpet Chain, Cotton, Yarn, Batting, Wadding, Twines, Wicks, Clocks, Looking Glasses, Fancy Baskets, Brooms, Baskets, Buckets, Brushes, Clothes Wringers, Wooden and Willow Ware in the United States.

Our large increase in business enables us to sell at low prices and furnish the best quality of goods.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

CELEBRATED AMERICAN WASHER

Price $5.50.

The Most Perfect and Successful Washer Ever Made.

Agents wanted for the AMERICAN WASHER in all parts of the State.

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SEELY & OSBURN,

Successors to H. W. Seely,

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Dealers in

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QUEENSWARE and NOTIONS,

Cash paid for Farmers' Marketing.

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Will purchase and forward any article.

MANUFACTURED OR SOLD

In this city, at the lowest prices.

Parties in the country wishing to purchase Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, Guns, Revolvers, Nursery Stock, Jewelry, Furniture, Millinery, Hardware, Drugs, Notions, Books, Stationery, Saddlery, Carpetings, Dry Goods, &c., &c., will do well to send to us. All goods will be chosen with a view to economy, as well as taste and fitness, and boxes or packages forwarded by Express to any part of the country. All orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Address

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sept18-3m PITTSBURGH, PA.

READY FOR CHRISTMAS.

We have received an elegant stock of WATCHES, CHAINS, CHAIN AND BAND BRACELETS, DIAMOND PINS, EAR RINGS, STUDS and RINGS, CORAL, STONE, CAMEO, AMATHYST, TOPAZ, ONYX and GOLD SETS OF JEWELRY, FINE NECKLACES and LOCKETS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, STUDS COLLAR BUTTONS, GENTS' PINS, GOLD AND SILVER HEAD CANES, SOLID SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE, VASES, TOILET SETS, PARIAN MARBLE AND FANCY GOODS, All suitable for Holiday Presents, and will be sold low at

WATTLES & SHEAFER'S,

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CHAS. B. HURST,

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(NEAR THE DEPOT.)

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Fire Life and Accident Insurance.

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Fire, Life and Accident Policies written at fair rates and liberal terms. Deeds, Mortgages, Agreements, &c., correctly written. Depositions and Acknowledgments taken. Passengers booked to and from all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Germany. Money and goods forwarded to all parts of the United States and Canada.

ÆTNA INSURANCE CO.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

CASH ASSETS..... $6,000,000

Established in 1819—Wealthiest and most reliable Company in the World.

"By their Fruits ye shall know them."

Losses Paid to Jan. 1st, 1871.....$28,000,000

NIAGARA,

OF NEW YORK.

CASH ASSETS,..... $1,500,000

ANDES INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF CINCINNATI.

CACH ASSETS $1,500,000

ENTERPRISE,

OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CASH ASSETS, over $600,000

LANCASTER,

OF LANCASTER, PA.

CASH PAID ASSETS, ... $240,000

ALPS INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF ERIE, PA.

CASH CAPITAL..... $250,000

Insures against damage by lightning as well as fire.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

CASH ASSETS..... $3,500,000

TRAVELERS LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

CASH ASSETS,..... $1,500,000

Paid losses, since its organization, of over $700 a day, for death and injury.

Representing the above first class Companies, acknowledged to be amongst the best in the world, and representing a gross Cash Capital of over Sixteen Millions of Dollars, I am able to take Insurance in departments, and Policies issued without delay. Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid. *Insure to-day. By one days' neglect or delay you may loose the savings of years.* Delays are dangerous, and life uncertain. *Insure to-day. One to-day is worth two to-morrows.* Quality also is of the utmost importance. The low priced, worthless article always proves the dearest. *Therefore, look to Quality as the paramount consideration of Insurance. Look to worth and wealth for Indemnity. The Best is the Cheapest.* "As you sow that you shall you reap."

Grateful for the very liberal patronage already bestowed, I flatter myself, by strict attention to a legitimate business, not only to merit a continuance of the same, but hope, by the facilities and inducements I am now enabled to offer, for a large increase during the present year.

MR. S. A. CRAIG is duly authorized to take applications in adjoining boroughs and townships.

CHARLES B. HURST,

Insurance and General Agent,

je16'71 Near the Depot, Rochester, Penn'a.

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INSURANCE COMPANY!

LANCASTER, PA.

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DWELLINGS,
MERCHANDISE,
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CHURCHES,
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And all other FIRE RISKS taken at as low rates as any first class Company can afford.

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Term Policies issued on Dwellings, farm property, &c., at

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apr29'70:1y.

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Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

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ALEX. W. WILTER, Sec'y.

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CASH ASSETS, $200,000

ASSETS Feb. 1st, '70, $530,393 14

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Miscellaneous.

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SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

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MONROE MILLER. W. DOLBY.

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The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for FALL and WINTER wear, which he offers at very moderate rates.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest possible notice.

Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. DANIEL MILLER.

dec4'68:1y BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER, PA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.

The Largest and Best

STOCK OF FURNITURE

West of the Mountains.

Of our own manufacture, will be found at the Mammoth Furniture Establishment of

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The newest and most approved styles of Fine and Medium Furniture, in larger variety than any other house, at very reasonable prices. Persons furnishing houses would do well to write for our new circular, or when in Pittsburgh we respectfully solicit a visit to our warerooms. Don't forget the place.

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We challenge the world in prices for the same quality of material and workmanship of our goods.

CUT THIS OUT.

aug9-3m.

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Agreements, Articles, Leases and all Instruments of Writing promptly attended to.

Real Estate bought and sold on reasonable Commission. [jy8'70:1y

DWELLING HOUSES,

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IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED

REAL ESTATE,

IN AND NEAR THE

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FOR SALE OF LANDS IN EAST VIRGINIA.

apr19'72-1y

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AND

HAIR DRESSER,

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Ladies waited on promptly at their residences by experienced workwomen. [feb3'71-1y

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CLEANED, DYED AND REPAIRED

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OFFICE: RAMSEY'S BLOCK,

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Plans and Specifications for public buildings and private residence. Estimates of the cost of building, and all business connected with architecture, attended to promptly and satisfactorily.

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IT CONCERNS ALL!

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Hair Work of Every Description!

Children's Hair Cut Neatly.

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Rochester, Aug. 1st, 1872—aug2-6m.

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R. W. MACKEY, *Cashier*

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R. E. & H. HOOPES,

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Correspondence of Banks, Bankers and Merchants solicited. Collections promptly made and remitted. [jy22'70:1y.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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Bank open daily from 7 a. m., till 4 p. m., and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

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nov11-70—je30-71

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PAID UP CAPITAL, - $3,000,000

CASH ASSETS, - $5,549,504.97.

TOTAL LIABILITIES, - - - $256,068.89

NET ASSETS, - $5,293,436.08.

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"BY THEIR FRUITS YE KNOW THEM"

Losses paid in 51 years,

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Look to wealth and worth for indemnity. Look to quality as the paramount consideration of Insurance, for too frequently the cheapest rate is only the index of the poorest Insurance. The stability, wealth, liberality, and straightforward character of the Ætna, and its promptness in the payment of losses during the past 51 years, claim the appreciation of all business men.

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OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

No. 19 SIXTH ST., (late St. Clair,)

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feb10'71-1y NEAL McCALLION

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17 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH,

CHOICE LIQUORS THEBAR. 70-130.

THE BEAVER RADICAL.

SMITH CURTIS, EDITOR.

BEAVER, PA.

Friday Morning, February 7, 1873.

EXPOSURES.

The times are out of joint. Political and social circles are agitated from center to circumference, and the whole community is stirred by some recuperative moral force. The corruption of the Tammany Ring broke out like a bad sore and has been sloughed off. The Credit Mobilier is another indication of the purifying processes. The Beecher and Tilton scandal has revealed glimpses of social impurity that society is afraid to have dragged to the light. In Louisiana such a condition of things has been reached that it is doubtful whether any Republican form of government remains to the people, while in several other States the matter is not much better. In the North, by means of Congressional investigation, the Kansas Senatoral election, individual instances of bribery and corruption have been disclosed that are simply astonishing, until the people are almost afraid to look into the morning papers for fear of reading other more crushing exposures. What does it all mean? Whither are we drifting? When such christian statesmen as Vice President Colfax, Senators Pomeroy and Patterson, Judge Kelley, James Brooks, Dawes, of Massachusets, and others of less note fall before the mammon of unrighteousness, who then, we may anxiously inquire, is safe? and what shall be the remedy for all this? The men above named are among the best in the nation in morality, mental ability and general accomplishments, and if they could not resist the temptation of soiling their reputations by taking Mobilier stock, the people will despair of finding any who, under similar circumstances, will do better. The fault lies deeper than in individual weakness or cupidity; it inheres in our methods and the looseness of public morals. Money brings influence and respectability to men, irrespective of the means by which it was acquired. Material interests are pushed ahead out of all proportion to the moral development of the people. The sense of honor and honesty are blunted, and greed, avarice cupidity are as keen as a Damascus blade. Individuals differ in these respects, but the difference is of degree, not of kind, and those only are held to be unfortunate who are caught in their wickedness and exposed. The church is no better off. Its secret, unwritten history, if uncovered, would, we presume, show that the same materialism is dominant within the sanctuary that rules so vigorously in the State. Church and State are so intimately related that the morality of one will not be far in advance of the other. The recent disclosures of moral cowardice, hypocrisy, infidelity, bribery, corruption on a large scale are certain symptoms of disease in the body politic, and the disclosures or eruptions are an effort of nature to purify the system. These are hopeful signs and we believe in letting in the light. The Woodhulls, the Ameses and the Yorks are useful creatures, for by means of such as these nothing that is now hid shall remain covered up, that is necessary to a full understanding of what is going on, both in morals and politics. It would be a singular turn of events if these recent disclosures of corruption were the beginning of a political revolution to place woman, the superior source of moral power, on an equality, politically, with man.

There must be introduced some power into the management of Governmental affairs that will supplant the now dominant material tendencies of which man is the natural representative. But just how that new energy shall be introduced, and the public conscience renewed, is now a matter of conjecture. It doubtless is true that women have not yet conceived the things that are in store for them, that now they are reluctant to enter upon a larger sphere of usefulness; but the time may soon come when the necessity of preserving this glorious inheritance of freedom will compel them to enter the arena of politics, in order, by their superior choice, to secure freedom from imminent peril, and reconstruct our institutions upon an enduring basis. What shall be, doth not appear, but we will see what we will see.

THERE seems to be no doubt that Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, was defeated in the Kansas Legislature in the contest for United States Senator, by making use of corrupt means to secure his election. According to Senator York, a Republican member of the State Senate, Pomeroy made a bargain with him for $8,000 to receive his support, paying $3,000 at once, $5,000 the next afternoon and $1,000 after he had cast his vote, and this bargain was entered into on the part of Senator York for the purpose of disclosing the affair in the Legislature, and thus accomplish Pomeroy's defeat. The plot was well planned and executed.

York went to Topeka as a strong anti-Pomeroy man, was persuaded to have an interview with him in the presence of others, and the conversation turned upon the Ross letter, York putting the question direct, "Did you or did you not, Mr. Pomeroy, write the letter signed with your name and directed to W. W. Ross, and having reference to certain profits in Indian goods?"

After some evasion he answered, "I did not write the letter," whereupon in an outburst of indignation York called him an infamous scoundrel or the worst defamed man that ever stepped on Kansas soil, and the interview abruptly ended. A day or so afterward he was importuned to accord Mr. Pomeroy a private interview, and after consulting with his friends in the capacity of a self constituted detective, he met him secretly at the Tafft House, where the bargain as above stated was made, the disclosure of which "knocked the noise out" of Pomeroy's prospect to be United States Senator for the next six years. Notwithstanding, Senator Pomeroy has in a card to the public asked a suspension of judgment, there appears to be but little doubt as to the truth of the charges, and Senator York's disclosure and speech made such an impression upon the legislature that only a few had courage enough to give Pomeroy a vote, if any others felt so inclined. His defeat was simply crushing, and the means used, though those of the secret service, were perhaps under the circumstances not only justifiable but honorable, at any rate they have the merit of being well adapted to the end sought.

The Republican party is under obligations to improve the civil service and elevate the standard of political morality. The people will justly hold their representatives accountable for the manner in which they discharge their public duties in these respects. In Congress and in the several State Legislatures the Republican party is fulfilling its pledges, and going forward triumphantly in the work of purification and reform. Kansas has made a record of which any State might well be proud, and her Senator York deserves the applaudits of his party as well as of the whole nation for his successful strategy and splendid integrity displayed in this Senatorial contest.

IT is stated that President Grant has assured a delegation of southerners, that after the adjournment of Congress he will make an extended Southern tour, visiting Richmond, Raleigh, Columbia, Charleston, Mobile and New Orleans, returning by way of Memphis, Nashville and Louisiana. Such a "swing around the circle" would afford the President many advantages for gaining political information in regard to some of the Southern States that he otherwise could not get.

The condition of Southern politics is not very encouraging, to say the least, and if General Grant, by visiting the Southern people and conversing with them, can do anything towards restoring peace, and bringing order out of chaos, then a tour, such as he is said to contemplate, will result not only in pleasure to himself, but in permanent good to the whole country.

If the *Argus* would only make daily use of that pocket knife, containing a photographic view of the Lord's Prayer, which its friend Samuel Mason so kindly presented to the editor, we think that possibly its statements might hereafter appear to accord with truth, and its coarseness put on the semblance of decency. It announced pitifully last week that the Commissioners did not intend to give it the printing of the Receipts and Expenditures this year, and thereupon proceeded to lie about them, and depreciate their standing in the community; but in this week's issue, in order to recover from one false story, it plunges into an other slander more wicked than the former: that the County Commissioners had at one time decided not to publish their Annual Statement in the *Argus*, but after its issue before the last, reconsidered their action and ordered it to be printed in the above paper. Now we brand this as false and malicious, written with the double purpose of giving a color of truth to the first statement that the Commissioners had decided not to publish in the *Argus*, and of also showing by implication that they had been brought easily into subjection by the crack of the *Argus's* whip.

The Commissioners had never taken any such action, were wickedly misrepresented by the *Argus*, and in spite of its ill treatment, regardless of its slanders and its unjust attacks, pursued the course which a majority of the Board doubtless believed to be right.

The *Argus* knows how to lie, but it blunders terribly when it attempts to recover from one by its inability to tell the truth.

That "Rev." story is as senseless as it is false. There is not a particle of wit or truth in it, and unless the *Argus* can make better use of its double-edged tool, it will never cut very deep.

In another article the *Argus* says that its editor detected and helped to prevent the editor of this paper from taking out of the County Treasury some forty or fifty dollars more than custom entitled him to for publishing the November Proclamation of the Sheriff. This is both malicious and false; malicious in its insinuation that THE RADICAL attempted to fleece the county out of money that was not justly due it, and false in the statement of facts which can easily be proved by either the Sheriff or Commissioners. But the *Argus* gets down so low in the gutter to throw dirt, that one feels humiliated even in replying to the same.

If our readers will excuse us this time for dirtying our fingers with the *Argus* filth, we will hereafter endeavor to cleanse ourselves from all such contamination, and preserve our readers from the offensive odors arising therefrom.

WE publish in another page, the able and instructive speech of Senator Rutan, on postal telegraphy, which was delivered in the Senate on Thursday of last week, in support of his resolutions instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote against the measure. The resolution passed almost unanimously, Senator Graham only opposing. Judging from the vote given in support of the resolution, we should think that postal telegraphy was decidedly unpopular in the State.

IN the Constitutional Convention on Monday the subject of Woman Suffrage came up and elicited quite an earnest discussion. There are three ways of disposing of it: to vote it down or to incorporate into the constitution, or to submit it as a separate amendment to a vote of the people, women included. There is great diversity of opinion on this subject in the State, and a good deal of anxiety in regard to its final disposal, and we think it ought perhaps to be submitted to the people without regard to sex.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, which held its election on Monday, gave over 600 majority against license. Hartranft carried the county last fall by over 200. Friends, push things and the victory is certain. The opposition are trying to prevent the success of this measure, but their efforts will be futile.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Delegations After Money—The Asylum for Insane in the Northwest—Supplemental Local Option Bill—Postal Telegraph—Representative Cross—Appointments.

Correspondence of the Radical.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 3, 1873.

Last week was remarkable for the number of appeals made to the Legislature for appropriations of money out of the State Treasury to aid different enterprises and institutions, mostly in Philadelphia. First came a large delegation representing United States Centennial Committee and city council of Philadelphia, asking for one million of dollars for the Centennial Celebration. Hon. D. J. Morrell was Chairman of the delegation, and Hon. Eli K. Price, of Philadelphia, was one of the conspicuous members. After presenting the claims of the Centennial to the members of the Legislature in the hall of the House of Representatives, the committee requested the presence of the Solons who hold the key to the Treasury, at the Lochiel Hotel, where a sumptuous repast was provided, with wine and other refreshments in abundance. Before the guests had departed it was ascertained that the fifty or more wise men in the delegation, who acted as hosts on this occasion, fearing Harrisburg could not afford anything suitable for such delicate stomachs as theirs, had ordered the supper in Philadelphia, and that it was sent to Harrisburg prepared for the table. The proprietor of the Lochiel was delicately informed that all he had to do was to furnish the room and the table, even his dishes not being considered suitable for such an occasion. Every servant in the house was demanded to serve up what was cooked one hundred miles from this city, and open the boxes of wine, whisky and brandy imported from the city of Brotherly Love, to open the eyes of country members to the importance of aiding that city in her effort to outstrip New York three years hence. The effort was a little overdone however. Members of the Legislature, accustomed to Harrisburg living and drinking, were indignant that the Capital and its leading hotel should be snubbed so publicly by men who were here asking favors and who feasted at the public's expense. It was evident that the feast was prepared not only to astonish and capture the unsophisticated countrymen, but more especially to gratify the appetites and tastes of those composing the delegation, whose stomachs were not made to digest Harrisburg food.

The impressions left upon the members was anything but favorable, and the cause they advocated was injured rather than promoted. To make it worse Mr. Hunter, proprietor of the Lochiel, refused to charge for the use of his rooms or servants, on the ground that gentlemen who were so poor or mean as to carry their food with them when they went to a public house, were too poor or mean to pay for anything else they required.

While the object is a worthy one, the amount of money demanded is exorbitant, and the Legislature cannot afford to appropriate one million of dollars for a celebration in Philadelphia so long in advance, especially when there are so many demands on the Treasury, and when so many interests are justly demanding relief in the way of reduced taxation. If the Legislature should appropriate, say fifty thousand dollars this year and increase the appropriation as demanded, the people would not object, but a million at a time can't be thought of.

After the Centennial delegation came the Professors and Trustees of Jefferson College, asking for one hundred thousand dollars for their hospital. They asked this amount because the University was given that amount last year. They argued that the Jefferson was the largest college on the continent, having more students, and of course making more money; that a hospital was a necessity, and to meet this necessity they kept open a free hospital where poor people were operated upon without charge, for the benefit of Professors and students; yet the State should support the hospital. They regarded this argument so conclusive and overwhelming that they left perfectly assured in their own minds that the appropriation would be made, and the Treasury would hereafter pay for the seventeen free beds in the hospital kept for poor patients. No sooner had the fifteen or more doctors from the Jefferson left than the fifteen Professors at the University, the rival Medical School in the State, arrived and they had a hearing. They got an appropriation last year of one hundred thousand dollars to build a new hospital, and they promised they would never apply again. Now they come asking two hundred thousand more, because they failed to raise as much outside as was anticipated. Of course they should have all they ask, because they perform operations on poor people for the benefit of their students! Then came the Lincoln Hospital asking aid, and the same day a delegation composing nearly all the citizens of Somerset. That town was almost burned down last year, and now the citizens want the State to rebuild it, or at least give two hundred thousand dollars toward rebuilding. Contributing money out of the Treasury to rebuild towns and cities destroyed by fire is bad policy, to say the least. Why should the people of Somerset be relieved any more than thousands of others in the Commonwealth who were burned out during the last year? The loss is the same to individuals, and if one is relieved all should be. Unfortunately the Somerset people can refer to Pittsburgh, Chambersburg and Mifflin, relieved by State appropriations, and their case is exactly similar. It will be hard to refuse aid to these sufferers, and so the Treasury will have to contribute perhaps fifty thousand, certainly not more, to the sufferers of the mountain. The Asylum for Insane in the Northwest was the last claim disposed of, and without much hesitation the Finance Committee of the Senate agreed to recommend the appointment of commissioners to select a site. One million of dollars will necessarily be expended in this laudable project within the next three years. When it is remembered that all the above claims were presented in one week, and all have merit and devoted friends it will be seen how difficult it is to guard the Treasury and reduce appropriations. The party in power should and must reduce taxation during this session. Manufacturers must be relieved, and to do this it will be necessary to turn a deaf ear to all these demands for aid to Universities, Colleges, Hospitals, &c.

The Senate passed the supplement to the Local Option bill unanimously, and it goes to the House where its fate is more uncertain. It should pass at once, but there is a strong influence against it, and liquor sellers all over the State are active to prevent any additional legislation and secure a repeal of the original act. All the members from your district are pronounced in their determination to resist any repeal or modification of the Local Option law, and in favor of the supplement which passed the Senate.

The Senate also passed by a vote of 29 to 1 the joint resolution, introduced by your Senator, instructing our Senators to vote against the postal telegraph scheme. The House will also pass the resolution, and it is to be hoped this will have some influence in defeating a big job planned by daring speculators.

The House debated at length the Interest bill, which authorizes parties to contract for interest as high as twelve per cent., and finally postponed its further consideration for two weeks.

Mr. Cross, of your county, presented a petition of citizens of Economy township, asking a repeal of the law annexing the farm of D Ehrman to Baden borough.

In the Senate bills were passed authorizing an increased tax in Baden for school purposes; also authorizing Angeline McMurtrie to adopt John McMurtrie as her heir. The bill prohibiting cattle from running at large in Hanover township, Beaver county, excepting one milch cow for each family, has been reported by the committee. Several hundred local bills have been introduced in the two Houses, and the work of the session has commenced.

Mr. Cross, of your county, is one of the most industrious members of the House, well liked by his associates, and before the session closes will be one of its leading members.

Allison, Cross, McKee and Waldron, of your district, are all good men, honest, high-toned gentlemen, and their constituents are to be congratulated for sending Representatives that reflect such credit on the district.

The Governor made a number of appointments in Philadelphia last week, and will probably go through the entire list of remaining appointments this week.

John Linn, Esq., of Center county, has been appointed Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth. A good appointment. General Russell will not be removed for the present, at least it is so said.

M.

TEMPERANCE.

EDITOR BEAVER RADICAL—*Dear Sir:* I was much gratified in reading your paper and learning the bold stand some of your leading citizens are taking in the cause of prohibition. Beaver, you know, we all regard as the "hub" of this county, and we naturally look to it as the place where all moral reforms should originate. Indeed, you know it has been styled the "Saints' Rest;" whether on account of the numerous clergy living there, or on account of the morality of the citizens I will not pretend to say, perhaps because there was no such thing as alcoholic beverages used by any of the citizens. I prophesy that there will be at least one thousand majority in the county against license. We have been tormented since time immemorial with these fountains of iniquity called "taverns," and I can't see anything unfair in dispensing with them for three years as a matter of experiment. If we feel that we have met with a serious inconvenience at that time, all we have to do is to vote for license and that will reinstate all that we have lost. I am not able to say exactly how Rochester will vote, but I count confidently on fifty to seventy majority against license. We have somewhat the advantage of some other towns in having a whisky store under United States license, which, I learn, will not be closed as the drinking houses will be. Then we have the jug line from Zelienople, (the same one that used to run to Beaver) which I understand is to run tri weekly, as the route will be one mile shorter than formerly. Habit, you know is an unyielding master, and if there are any gentlemen in the habit of using a "we drop" they will find no difficulty in procuring it. But if we cannot stop the use of it with them it is no reason we should not prevent younger men from forming the same habit. There are numbers of men in every community in the habit of spending, say twenty-five or thirty cents a day, which they know is worse than thrown away. But as long as these grog shops are open they have not the power to resist the temptation, and they will vote against license in order that they may be emancipated from this growing evil, which they feel is destined at some future day to be their present and possibly eternal ruin. I am glad this is a general movement and not mixed up in the politics of the day. Every well wisher of community will admit that as a common beverage it is unnecessary, as a medicine I have not one word of condemnation. Where a diffusible stimulant is needed, good pure rye whisky is the best that can be used. Now while your citizens are moving against the license, I hope they will not rest contented until they effectually root out that vile and poisonous weed—tobacco; also opium, morphine and any and all these narcotics. Some will no doubt think none are injured by these drugs. I speak from the book when I tell you there are opium eaters near by, men and women, going down to untimely graves by its use. Don't be astonished when I tell you there are persons in this community who are in the daily habit of using it to excess, spending from twenty-five to fifty cents a day for morphine alone. While we break off the use of whisky I would give a kind word of caution: be careful not to use opium for a substitute lest we be caught in a more dangerous net.

OBSERVER.

Rochester, Jan. 28th, 1873.

GENERAL NEWS.

—The Butler *Citizen* says: Petitions are in circulation praying the Legislature to immediately pass a law prohibiting the drilling, pumping, or other work at oil wells, on the Sabbath day, in this county. The law asked for makes it a misdemeanor, punishable in Court as such by fine, etc. Such a law is much needed at Greece City already.

—The Enon Valley accommodation train, on the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, was thrown from the track, on Friday, January 31st, by a broken rail, at a point two miles east of Enon Valley. Two coaches were slightly damaged, but none of the passengers were injured. Twenty-five broken rails were encountered by this train in a distance of five miles. The train, which was due in Allegheny at 8:38, was delayed about two hours by the accident. The Pacific Express, east, on the same railway, due in the city at 2.30 yesterday morning, did not arrive until eleven o'clock.

—The Pittsburgh *Mail* says: The telegraph monopoly bill, instructing our representatives in Congress to vote against the postal telegraph project, was neatly engineered in the State Senate by Hon. James S. Rutan.

—On January 31st, the Board of Commissioners for the improvement of the Ohio river had an interview with the Sub-committee of Commerce of the House, who have in charge the construction of the River and Harbor bill, and was addressed by Mr. Thurston, the Chairman of the Commission, on the necessity of the improvement of the water lines of the country, and particularly the Ohio river and its tributaries. The necessity of the establishment of a system of lights and buoys on our Western rivers was also presented by Mr. Thurston, and such action urged as would extend the jurisdiction of the Light House Board over these waters, and such an appropriation as would enable the United States Engineers to carry out their recommendations for the establishment of lights and buoys on the Ohio.

—On Friday evening, the Commissioners met the committee in charge of the James River and Kanawha Canal project for the purpose of consultation. An interchange of opinion on the question of the improvement of the water lines represented was had by the two bodies.

—Coal is scarce in Memphis and families are using oil cake as a substitute.

—The Ohio Legislature has passed an act forbidding the trapping or killing the muskrat, mink, or otter, between April 15th and February 15th.

—The New York Senate Investigation Committee report that frauds as great in magnitude as those of the New York rings were perpetrated in the construction of the Harlem Court House, and suggests action on the part of the Attorney General and New York city officials.

—Harrisburg thieves are evidently "hard up." They waylaid a colored man the other night, and robbed him of fifteen cents in money and three cents worth of "mosey," whatever that may be.

—Miss Kate Fisher, the girl who was so severely burned by using oil in kindling on a fire at the residence of W. L. Graham, Esq., in Butler, died on Monday morning.

—The men of Fairview, with few exceptions, have consented to serve in turn as night watchmen, until such time as a night police force can be organized.

—The people of Reading are very generally suffering from a disease closely resembling that with which their horses were recently prostrated.

—The Sharpsville *Advertiser* says: The Spearman Iron Company's furnace No. 1 had a remarkably good blow in. The second week of the blast she worked up to twenty tons a day, mostly foundry. Experts pronounce it an excellent start.

—An ax factory in connection with the Kittanning rolling mill is now talked of.

—The latest concerning the Modoc Indian war is that Captain Jack is anxious for to have a big talk looking to peace negotiations. A squaw reports that in a recent fight many Modocs were killed and wounded. After the battle the Indians quarrelled because Captain Jack would not fight, and one Indian shot the Captain in the arm. The government will send peace commissioners, with power to hear and determine all troubles.

—Gail Hamilton is down with small-pox, and Judge Colt of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, is just recovering from the same disease.

—Prof. Hayden asks for $100,000 for continuing his surveys in Wyoming and Montana next year, and Prof. Powell, who has lately returned from a season's work on the lower Colorado and Southern Utah, $20,000 for operations in the same field next year. Prof. Powell says in his report that two more appropriations of $20,000 each will enable him to complete in two years his system of surveys, or if the Government prefers, and will give him $45,000, he will finish the work in one year.

—The recent negotiations between Secretary Boutwell, on the part of the Government, and Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., representing Rothschild & Sons; Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., and themselves, Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., Morton, Bliss & Co., Barrington Bros. & Co., and others—forming the great financial syndicate—have resulted in placing the entire amount of the new five per cent. loan unsold, viz: $300,000,000, in the hands of the latter combination.

—The daughters of the late Chief Justice Taney are in straightened circumstances, being compelled to earn their subsistence by working as copyists for lawyers in Baltimore. Members of the legal profession throughout the country are about starting a fund to relieve the necessities of these ladies—the children of a man who for thirty years held the highest Judicial position in the country, and died poor.

POLITICAL.

—The election under the Local Option law, takes place in Clarion county on Friday, February the 21st.

—The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* says: It is stated that General B. Rush Cowen, of Ohio, the present Assistant Secretary of the Interior, has consented to accept the Commissionership of Indian Affairs. Mr. C. is one of the purest and ablest men in Washington, and we are pleased to note his acceptance of this important office.

—Senator Wilson intends to transmit to Governor Washburn his resignation the latter part of this week, in order that the election of his successor may take place on Tuesday the 18th.

—The Secretary of the Treasury in a letter to General Garfield, thus states the actual expenses of the Government during the past year:

Legislative, $4,675,975,67; Executive, proper, $60,941,68; State, $3,241,433,20; Treasury, $146,514,354 65; War, $35,904,608 63; Navy, $21,292 453,95; Interior, $39 154 600,90; Postoffice, $5,643,719,91; Agriculture, $191,332 91; Department of Justice, $226,006,50; Judiciary, $3,576,86 39—total actual expenses of the Government for the last fiscal year, $259,481,844 59.

—By strict party vote—58 to 51—the House of Representatives in North Carolina has refused to remove the disabilities imposed on ex Governor Holden by the court of impeachment.

—The bill heretofore referred to, creating a new United States Judicial District for this State, has passed the House by a vote of 98 to 50. Its fate in the Senate is uncertain.

—The Harrisburg correspondent of the Erie *Dispatch* says: "Mr. Brown is on the leading committees of Ways and Means, Judiciary General, Judiciary Local, Congressional Apportionments, and Chairman of Federal Relations. If this not a fair shake, what is? No new member stands higher on the list.

—The Harrisburg *State Journal* says: 'Senator Rutan's determination to insist that all bills read in place shall be referred to the proper standing committee, has elicited the approval of the entire Republican press of the State, which applaud him for his independence and courage in a matter out of which so much wrong has heretofore grown."

—S. B. Conover, Republican, has been elected United States Senator by the Florida Legislature on the fifth ballot. Twenty-seven Democrats voted with the Republicans.

—Ex Governor Joel A. Matterson died at Rock Island Friday at the residence of his son-in-law, R. C. Goodel, in Chicago. He was Governor of Illinois from 1853 to 1857

LOCAL ITEMS.

AGENTS.—C. W. Taylor, Beaver Falls; Evan Pugh, New Brighton; J. Linnenbrink, Rochester.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The Beaver Radical is the most extensively circulated Weekly Newspaper in Western Pennsylvania.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.

Going West—Mail, 7,46 a. m; Accommodation 5 40 p. m.

Going East—Accommodation, 9,19 a. m; Mail, 37 p. m; Express, 7,07 p. m.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Western mail leaves at 8 a.m.; arrives at 4 p.m. Eastern mail leaves at 3p. m.; arrives at 9a. m. New Lisbon mail leaves every Friday, (instead of Monday), at 8a. m.; arrives on Saturday, at 5 p. m. Black Hawk, St. Clair, Clarkson and New Lisbon.)

The time is now coming for public sales, and the place to get bills printed is at THE RADICAL office.

W. R. Elliott's ILLUSTRATED PLANT AND SEED CATALOGUE, mailed FREE to all applicants. W. R. ELLIOTT, No. 114 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa. jan31-1m

Either Ladies or Gentlemen.—If reliable, and wanting employment, either at home or abroad, call at once on, or address, S. HOUGH, No 266, Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja31-2t

"*Prof. Bidwell's* lecture on 'Beauty' pleased every body. It was instructive, witty and eloquent, a model Lyceum lecture."—*Portsmouth* (*N. H.*) *Daily Chronicle*, Dec. 12, 1870

Physicians will always find a complete stock of pure and reliable medicines, at the Beaver Drug Store. All official preparations made according to the new Pharmacopœia (1873); a large assortment of Elixirs and new remedies always on hand. HUGO ANDRIESSEN, Beaver Drug Store.

"*Rev. Ira G. Bidwell,* gave two very excellent lectures before the Institute describing in the first, in a humorous manner, the district school of 'lang syne,' pointing out its faults and remedies. In the evening he gave a brilliant lecture on 'The Secret of Personal Beauty.'"—*New Hampshire Sentinel* (*Keene, N. H.*) Nov. 24, 1870.

The time is now coming for public sales, and the place to get bills printed is at THE RADICAL office.

The public will please remember Col. Conwell's lecture in the M. E. Church, Beaver, Pa., on Thursday evening. Single tickets 50 cents; tickets for the course of four lectures, $1.50 instead of $2.00 as heretofore announced. No reserved seats. Tickets for sale at Orr & Cooper's, J. M. McCreery's, Beaver, and B. Mulheim's, Bridgewater. By order of Committee.

Notice Extraordinary.—All orders for Photographs must hereafter be paid for, (at least in part) when the order is given. Orders not so complied with will receive no attention. H. NOSS. feb7-2m

Will our readers read the excellent article on Temperance by "Observer," which will be found in another column.

Deliberate Self-Murder.—A BUTLER COUNTY FARMER SHOOTS HIMSELF THROUGH THE HEAD.—One of the most deliberate suicides which we have ever been called upon to record was committed some time on Saturday last, in Butler county, at a point about two miles west of Bakerstown, the victim being Adam Stewart, a well known resident of that county. The family of the deceased, as we are informed, were absent from home, and he was greatly distressed in consequence. On Friday last he called at a neighbor's house and requested him to visit him on the following afternoon as he had important business to transact. He seemed to be very anxious and would not leave the house until he had received repeated assurances that the request would be complied with. This was the last time the unfortunate man was seen alive. On Saturday evening his neighbor, accompanied by a friend, called at Mr. Stewart's house, but receiving no response to their knocks, walked into the building. They were horrified to find the man, laying dead on the floor, with his face and clothing covered with blood. The hastiest glance was sufficient to convince them that his death had been caused by his own hands. The deceased had made the most deliberate and ingenious preparations for the deed. He had spread a large sheep skin on the floor with the wool side up, near a stairway leading to an upper story. At the foot of the stairs a chair had been laid, with the back resting on the lower steps. A loaded gun had been placed so that while the butt end rested on the second step, the muzzle protruded between the rungs, and thus held firmly in position. After making these preparations it is supposed that he laid down and discharged the gun by touching the trigger with the ramrod, as that article was lying at his side. The entire load entered at the left temple and passed entirely through the head, making a fearful wound, and causing instant death, as there was no evidence that the deceased had moved. His head had been held so close to the muzzle of the gun that the hair was singed by the fire. Our informant states that the deceased was about fifty years of age, but assigned no reason for the deed. It is said, however, that the deceased had some domestic troubles, and is supposed that these impelled him to commit the fearful crime. A note was found in the room, written by the deceased, which contained the following: "I end my days on February 1st at twelve o'clock," and this is the only clue as to the time the deed was committed.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

Death of Rev. John Eagleson, D. D.—The Washington *Reporter* says: It is our painful duty to announce the death of this gentleman which took place at his residence near Buffalo Village on Thursday last. On the preceeding Friday he seemed to be in the enjoyment of his usual health and made arrangements to attend a funeral, but before getting ready to leave home was suddenly attacked with severe illness and compelled to take his bed. Erysipelas soon developed itself, and bidding defiance to medical skill, the fearful malady continued to make rapid progress until the fatal termination on the day already named.

Dr. Eagleson was one of the oldest ministers belonging to the Presbytery of Washington. He was educated at Jefferson College, and upon the completion of his collegiate course commenced the study of theology. Shortly after being licensed to preach he took pastoral charge of the congregation of Upper Buffalo, becoming the immediate successor of the venerable Dr. Anderson who had been compelled to relinquish the charge through the infirmity of years, and on the Sabbath preceding his death had completed the thirty-ninth year of his pastorate. He was a man of more than ordinary intellectual force, and was justly regarded as one of the foremost men of his denomination in this part of the country. He was a clear thinker, a vigorous writer, and although not an eloquent, was yet a forcible speaker. The tendency of his mind was chiefly in the direction of rigid analysis, and following this natural inclination sometimes led him into controversy with the ministers of his own as well as of other denominations. Gifted with discriminating powers of no mean order, and having a taste for grappling with the nicest questions of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, he always took a prominent part in church courts, and the ardor with which he entered into the discussions sometimes caused him to appear as the zealous advocate rather than the dispassionate judge. Decided in his convictions and firm in his purposes, he always defended his views with earnestness and determination, but was usually credited by his brethren with entire sincerity. His faithfulness as a pastor is fully attested by the uniform harmony and prosperity that have attended the flock of which he has so long had the oversight. Suddenly deprived of him who for more than a generation has led them in the "green pastures" and by the "still waters," may they look up to the Great Shepherd with full confidence that He will not forsake them even in this hour of sore bereavement.

We are indebted to the publishers, for a copy of *Little Things*, printed and published once a month, by a family of little girls, at seventy five cents a year. The little paper is intended for children and is got up in neat style, and offers in the way of chromos great inducements: subscribers.

Miss Willard.—The audience assembled to hear Miss Willard's lecture on "The New Chivalry," or "The School Mistress Abroad," at the U.P. Church on Monday evening, was not very large but respectable, owing to the very bad walks and the inclemency of the weather. Miss Willard's appearance is that of an earnest, sensible, cultured lady, with no disagreeable affectation nor studied manner of delivery; but plain, neat, effective and continually interesting and instructive. The lecturer defined her subject to be "the sex now dominant on this planet," and went on to illustrate the condition of woman under this domination, both in the old world and the new. Upon the balmy Nile a girl is sold into marriage at ten years, and if unfaithful to her vow, her man would cut her to pieces and throw her into the stream. These women meet in no convention, make no struggle with destiny, but remain passive, a zero mark upon the scale of being whose symbol is a tear. The Roman matron's life was spent at thirty-four years; her hair becomes gray; her gentle eyes are dimmed and traces of a former glory only remains; her occupations are limited to keeping a fashionable boarding house, giving Italian lessons; her ignorance of the world outside of her native land, is remarkable and sad to know. There is no place in Italy for marriageable girls who are unmarried except the cloister. Life begins in earnest with them at twelve, and they are old at twenty-five. Italian women know nothing about college education or equality before the marriage law and a strong minded woman would shock her sense of propriety. In France the *women* buy their husbands, and the men know their value. A tempting dowry is sufficient to make any matrimonial bargain easy. The girls are easily managed, they are charmingly submissive, and when a suitable young man in the market is discovered and presented, the French girl will simper, make a courtesy, and say, "as you please." To be married is such a release that few hesitate to accept at once. Marriage is an arrangement of parents and friends. Estate, not love, is the determining element in the transaction. In Germany boys and girls are treated in a similar manner, and hard cash is considered the thing for a young man to have if he asks for the hand of a young lady. Girls exist to get married in which relation they enjoy a greater social freedom. In England the case is not much better. The influence of the old world chivalry has not elevated woman to her true dignity and worth. The Knights of the old chivalry give to women the empty husk of flattery, those of the new, the kernel of just criticism, the old drank woman's health in flowing bumpers; the new sit down beside them at the banquet of truth. In America woman has advantages no where else to be found. She enjoys more educational privileges, more social freedom, and a wide sphere of action. She is tending toward independence. The golden age, the age of true chivalry, Christ like, is approaching, and both men and women here are moved onward to its realizations by prophetic impulse. It does not yet appear what women shall be. She is the unknown quantity in the equation of life, but the true way to elevate her is by education. Educate her, develop her head and heart, set her to all appropriate and useful work, and she will find her true place in the life that is to come. American or the new chivalry is leading in this new era. God speed the coming day.

L. Steinfeld is selling out at cost to quit business.

Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly, an independent journal, open to the absolutely free discussion of all subjects in which human welfare is involved, and which is especially the organ of Social Reform, is published by Victoria C. Woodhull and Tennie C. Claflin, (Woodhull & Claflin.) at No. 48 Broad street, New York, upon the following terms: One copy one year, $3.00; five copies one year, $12.00; ten copies one year, $22.00; twenty copies one year, $40.00; six months half these rates.

Go to L. Steinfeld's Clothing store. He is selling out at cost.

The short days are departing. The sun sets eighteen minutes later than it did on the 21st of December. We gladly welcome the coming spring, when the birds will return to delight us with their songs, and mother earth will be released from the icy bands of winter, and with renewed vigor send forth the green verdure and sweet scented flowers that are already impatient under their long and weary imprisonment.

The time is now coming for public sales, and the place to get bills printed is at THE RADICAL office.

Col. Conwell, who lectures in Beaver on the evening of February 6th, will also lecture at Beaver Falls for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Friday evening, and at New Brighton in Broadway Hall, on Saturday evening, February 8th. He is also engaged for Sewickly, Monday evening, February 10th. The great fame of Col. Conwell will be guarantee of large audiences.

Now is an opportunity to get clothing at cost at L. Steinfeld's, Rochester, Pa.

The second Lecture of the Independent Course, will be delivered by Rev. Ira G Bidwell, in Beaver, February 13, 1873. Tickets for sale at Orr & Cooper's, Third street, Beaver, Pa.

"Ground Hog Day."—There is that everlasting old ground hog, the venerable old brute, he has gone and done it again, spoiled all our good weather for six weeks to come. Yes, he came out on his memorable second of February, and with one long, lingering look at his shadow he ruined, utterly spoiled from six to seven weeks of our best weather. I do not wish to be too severe in denouncing the actions of the old weather spoiler, perhaps it is partly the fault of sunshine; but I think the ground hog might try it just one day and see what the result would be to omit looking at his shadow. But the saying is every dog has his day, and I expect every ground hog has his day also; and as he chooses the second day of February for his day, perhaps we should not blame him for doing just as he chooses on his own day. Should it prove ever so detrimental to others, yes, let him look at his shadow. Some folks are afraid of their shadow. Not so with our four-footed friend of the forest; no, not him. He can stand and stare right at his shadow in a manner so insulting that the elements tremble with rage and cease to do their duty for us mortals by utterly refusing to obey the mandates of nature, and the consequence is the storm king *rains* supreme, *snows* supreme and *freezes* supreme in the region round about where such shadow-gazing is indulged in by the ground hog. Though it must be admitted that this brute of a weather fore-teller is sometimes a little curious about his day, and occasionally when folks do not think about it he has his day come on a cloudy day, in which case he does not see his shadow and the weather is not insulted at his staring at it, and good humoredly opens up the spring, so that farmers in particular and other folks in general can get their spring labor completed before the middle of summer, in which case the ground hog is a fine little fellow and just suits everybody.

The ground hog, it must be remembered, burrows in the earth, especially in winter time. When he wishes to take up his abode in the ground he does so by means of a hole therein, and the manner in which he contrives to get the hole in the ground is the strangest part of his manœuvering, as anyone who will take the trouble to look can see that there is no loose ground at the entrance to his winter quarters; nor can his place of abode be identified by any other means. Some ground hog observers say that he carries the loose earth, produced by excavating his thoroughfares, and deposits it some distance from the place of his abode. Others maintain that he commences at the other end of the hole to dig, and the question as to how he gets to the other end of the hole is his own lookout; but both these conclusion are practically absurd. Now I know how the ground hog obtains access to his winter quarters, and my experience is simply this: One day, late in the fall, while roaming in a dense forest I saw at a short distance the venerable old weather brute busily engaged at work, and being desirous of knowing what he was doing I secreted myself from his view and awaited the result of his toil. He was faithfully engaged in gnawing and dressing with his teeth, to a proper size and shape, a long hole which he had pulled out of a hollow log near by. When his work was completed, (and it was just before a hard rain,) he hunted a clear place in the tree tops, upended the hole and propped it up with wood and brush, and the rain drove it into the ground; then the ground hog went into his hole and pulled it in after him, thus hiding all traces of his solitary winter abode. He then wraps himself up in his long haired overcoat, and puts himself "in his little bed," to while away the long winter nights with no one to keep him company, "no one to love, no one to caress." But in his loneliness he snoozes away until he finds by consulting his mental calendar (for he has no almanac like other folks,) that his day has come, the long-looked for second of February, he shoves the cherished ground hog hole to the surface of the earth and carefully peers out to ascertain if there are any men, boys or dogs about, these being his most vital enemies. Having satisfied himself on this point he shakes himself, and with a dignified air of self-assurance he proceeds to his regular business of weather-making; looks about, shakes himself again, roots around a little more, casts his eyes toward the sun, then looks for his shadow, and if he don't see it he goes off about his work to make an honest living; but if he sees his shadow he looks at it for a few moments, then rushes back into his hole, pulls it in after him, cuddles down in his little bed, and the result upon the weather is known to all the weather-witches and superstitious people in the country.

SKEPTIC.

L. Steinfeld is closing up business. Don't forget that he is selling out at cost. Rochester, Pa.

Unclaimed Letters letters remaining in the Post Office, at Rochester, Pa., February 1st, 1873: Wm. H. Anderson, Rachel Belver, George Barker, Mary Duke, Rev. H. A. Duboc, Miss Mary Gratz, S. R. Johnson, Joseph R. Kerr, Mrs. Nerva Late, G. Lloyd, O. D. McMillan, Sarah J. Meyhow, Miss Cilla McCrea, (2), Miss Maggie Morgan, Richard Mullen, Joseph P. Noss, Mrs. Jane Patton, (2), John Piersol, Miss Mattie Prentiss, Miss Jennie Ragan, (2), Frank Robjohn, Valentine Schafer, C. A. Smith & Son, John F. Scott, Clayton Sharp, Johan Wehrs, C. M. Wilcox, (2).

T. M. TAYLOR, P. M.

Wanted, at Stone Mills, New Brighton. 1,000 bushels of Rye, by WADE WILSON. feb7-2t

The Brookville *Jeffersonian* publishes the following electioneering article, which is signed by the proprietors of five hotels in the town of Brookville:

ED. JEFFERSONIAN.—*Dear Sir*:—We the undersigned, Hotel keepers in the Borough of Brookville, wishing to give timely notice, to the citizens of the county, that to enable them to keep open houses in case that voters of the county by their votes on the 3d of February next decide against the granting of licenses, have agreed upon the following scale of prices, which will be faithfully adhered to:

Board per week (with fire,) $10.00; board per week (without fire,) $7 00; table board per week, $6.00; meals, 75; lodging, 75; Horsefeed, 50; Hay, 50; keeping team over night, 3 00.

Local Option.—At a regular meeting of the Beaver county Citizens Executive Committee, held at the Court House, February 1st, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we sincerely deprecate any interference, on the part of the present Legislature, with the Local Option law, until the same has been fairly and honestly tried by the citizens of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the separation of cities from the counties in which they are located, is calculated to defeat the object of said law and is an uncalled for concession to the liquor traffic.

Resolved, That we earnestly request our members of the House of Representatives and our Senator, to use their utmost efforts to defeat all attempts to alter the essential features of the law, until the people have voted upon the same.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this committee be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions, to our Senator and Representatives in the Legislature.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the different papers of the county. Adjourned to meet at the Court House in Beaver, on Friday evening, February 14th.

J. P. Moore, of Ohio township, has a remarkable calf that weighed when calved 114 pounds, and now being nearly two months old, pulls down 277. This beats the *Argus* calf by 23 pounds. That paper is always behind, except in fabrication and there it distances all competitors.

The extreme cold and the "beautiful snow," are suggestive of good warm clothing, and the place we recommend to get the value of your money is the well known store of S. & J. Snellenburg, New Brighton. These gentlemen are selling at the lowest rates and offer in the way of winter suits, splendid bargains. You can get all kinds of gentlemen's furnishing goods at their establishment.

"*The* lecture of November 2d, by Rev. Ira G. Bidwell, on the 'Secret of Personal Beauty,' was practical, honest, out-spoken, full of sharp, keen cuts at the follies and foibles of fashion, and of exaltation and praise of godliness and true living; these made people beautiful. The lecture was eloquently delivered and couched in manly, but amusing language, and his sentiments we would most emphatically endorse."—*Bath* (*Me*) *Journal.*

Fire.—A fire occurred at the Lochiel House, Harrisburg, on Sunday morning, burning up the wash and engine houses. There was considerable excitement among the guests, and a hurrying to and fro after baggage. By hard labor on the part of the firemen, the fire was extinguished in time to save the Hotel.

Sunday was ground hog day, and was decidedly unprophetic.

"If Candlemas Day be fair and bright,
Winter will have another flight;
But if Candlemas Day be clouds and rain,
Winter is gone, and will not come again."

List of letters remaining in Beaver Falls post-office, February 1st, 1873:

Miss M. G. Baker, Mr. John Bobb, James H. Coburn, Dr. J. Coblentz, Robert Evans, Jessy McColler, Tillie Patterson, Joseph Rutter, Mr. Reed, Joseph H. Reo, Joseph Sterrett, (2) Thomas Thomas, Joseph Wickline, Elizabeth B. Walsh, Manas Yono. J. L. B. DAWSON, P. M.

The annual meeting of the Central Agricultural Society, of Mercer County, for the election of officers for the year was held on Tuesday with the follwing result:

President, J. P. Kerr; Vice President, Jas. Dennison; Secretary, W. J. McKean; Treasurer, A. J. McKean; Auditor, A. B. Filson. Directors, Jas. A. Nelson, Andrew Robinson, Robert McKee, J. M. McLean, J. D. Kirkpatrick, S. S. Donaldson and Edward Dennison.

William P. Alcorn, formerly of this place, and now of Bucyrus, Crawford county, Ohio, being on a visit to his friends here this week, paid us a friendly call on Monday, from whom we understand that he is a candidate for Sheriff in Crawford county on the Democratic ticket, and since the county is strongly Democratic he has only to gain the nomination to ensure his election. His many friends will be glad to hear of his success.

List of letters remaining in Beaver post-office, February 1st, 1873:

Mr. Michael Beirdon, D. Clark, J. A. Cline, Mrs. Margaret Davis, H. C. Green, (3) Mr. Josiah M. Jackson, J. M. Johnson, Esq., S. C. Kenney, Esq., Loucks & Wood, Thomas Leonard, William Large, Mr. Adam Menor, Mr. D. G. Morgan, Mrs. Powers, (care John Riley,) Mr. Rice, Mr. John Roberts.

M. A. McGAFFICK, P. M.

Why does every family endorse the Singe Sewing Machine?

Simply on account of its meeting their wants in every sense, and doing what they require.

R. STRAW & Co., No. 10 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pimples on the face, Eruptions, Blotches, Scrofulous diseases and all sores arising from impure blood, are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. 617.

Why Endure What is Curable?

"What can't be cured must be endured," says the proverb; but indigestion *can* be cured, and therefore it is the merest stupidity to endure it. Dyspeptics have certainly a right to continue dyspeptic to the end of their days if they choose, but as it is not supposed that any rational being prefers physical torment to ease and health, the probability is that if all suffers from indigestion were convinced that an absolute, infallible remedy for their complaint existed, they would with one accord resort to it. We most emphatically declare that such a thing does exist, and that its name is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The record of its success extends over a period of twenty years, and it is fearlessly alleged that during the whole whole of that time it has never failed to afford permanent relief in any disorder or derangement of the stomach that was not organic, malignant, and incurable. The testimonials that go to establish this important fact can be counted by the thousand. Stomach complaints that had been aggravated by a total disregard of all dietary rules, and intensified and rendered chronic by medical treatment or drastic purgation, have in hundreds of instances been cured within three months by the systematic use of this celebrated stomachic alterative. It should be remembered that weakness of the digestive organs involves many other ailments. Biliousness, headache, nervous debility, spasms, palpitation of the heart, rush of blood to the head, nausea, vertigo, and sleeplessness are among its concomitants and results; and for all these the great vegetable tonic is a specific. It acts first upon the stomach, and through the stomach upon the secretory and nervous systems and the bowels, its general effect being always genial and beneficiont. feb7-1m

An Excellent Pen.—We have been favored with a sample card of the celebrated Spencerian Steel Pens, and after trying them quite thoroughly are convinced of their superior merit. These pens are comprised in fifteen numbers, each differing in flexibility and fineness of point, so that the most fastidious penman cannot fail to find among the fifteen just such a pen as suits him. The Spencerian Pens are famous for their elasticity of movement, smoothness of point and great durability, and are nearer approximation to the real Swan Quill Pen than anything hitherto made. They are manufactured in England under the supervision of the originator of Steel Pens, the venerable Josiah Mason, and Joseph Gillott—the latter making a few of the numbers after the models of the late P. R. Spencer, the famous penman. They are used very largely in the common schools of the United States, in all the principal commercial colleges, in the government offices at Washington, and in the banks and commercial offices throughout the country, the sale reaching an enormous quantity annually. For the convenience of those who may wish to try them, a sample card of the Spencerian Pens may be had by mail by enclosing 25 cents to Messrs. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., 138 and 140 Grand Street, N. Y., or the pens may be bought at almost any store where pens are sold.

DETROIT, MICH., Jan. 27th, 1873.

A. PARKER, Esq., PONTIAC, MICH.

I have subjected to a careful analysis a package of White Lead, branded "Beymer, Bauman & Co's. Strictly Pure White Lead," Pittsburgh, Pa., and find it to be as represented, a strictly pure article, free from all admixture. Yours, &c.,

SAM'L P. DUFFIELD, Ph. D.

MARRIED.

RICE—DILLON—At the office of Messrs. Cameron & Marks, Rochester, Pa., January 30th, 1873, by O. R. Coe, Esq., Mr. George Rice, to Miss Sadie Dillon, both of Island Run, Beaver county, Pa.

DIED.

McKENZIE—Jan. 31st, J. R. McKenzie of Vanport.

WARRICK—On the 1st of February, Charley, aged three years and six months; and on the 4th of February, Jennie, aged nine years and six months—children of William and Matilda Warrick, of this place.

NEW BRIGHTON GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY WADE WILSON

White Wheat per bushel			$1 70
Rye	"	"	80
Oats	"	"	55
Corn	"	"	60
Buckwheat	"	"	90

New Advertisements.

H. NOSS,
PHOTOGRAPHER.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BEAVER, PA., Feb. 5, 1873.

Notice is hereby given to all Collectors of State and County Taxes for the year 1872, and all others that have unsettled accounts in the Treasurer's office, that their accounts must be settled up in full on or before MARCH 17TH, 1873. All accounts not settled at that date will be left with J. R. Harrah, Esq., the Attorney for the County Commissioners, for collection.

feb7-4t C. P. WALLACE, Treasurer.

BEAVER COUNTY ss:
The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

To Thomas J. Power, administrator of the estate of James M. Power, deceased, Eliza Garber, Matilda Day, W. A. P Eberhart, Gilbert L. Eberhart, Albert G. Eberhart, Emiline E. Morton, Eleanor M. House, Samuel Owens, Eliza Vardy, Lucinda Mussick and Nancy Sawhill, heirs at law of James M. Power.

We command you and every and all of you, that laying aside all business and excuses, you be and appear in your proper persons before our Judges of our Orphans' Court, to be holden at Beaver, in and for the county of Beaver, on the THIRD MONDAY OF MARCH next, (1873,) to answer the bill or petition of Thos. J. Power jr., for the specific performance of parol contract, entered into with Jas. M. Power, late of said county, deceased, for a lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Rochester, in said county, and show cause, if any you have, why a decree should not be made for the specific performance of the contract, in said petition mentioned, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, exhibited in our said Court, and to do further and to receive what our said Court shall have considered in that behalf. Hereof fail not at your peril and the penalty that may ensue.

Witness the Honorable A. W. Acheson, President of our said Court at Beaver, this 29th day of January, 1873. JOHN C. HART, Clerk O. C.

[SEAL.] Attest:

feb7-3t C. WHITE, Sheriff.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership between J. M. McCreery and Mrs. J. K. Sanderson, under the firm of J. M. McCREERY & CO., was dissolved on the 20th day of January, 1873. Mrs. J. K. Sanderson retiring.

All debts due to the said partnership are to be paid to J. M. McCreery, who will continue the business at the old stand, Beaver, Pa.

J. M. McCREERY.
jan31-3w MRS. J. K. SANDERSON.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF GEORGE NEELY, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of George Neely, deceased, late of Economy township, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims or demands against said estate are requested to present the same, and those indebted thereto to make payment to me. ROSETTA SHAW, Ex'rx.,
Petrolia, Butler county, Pa., or to
DANIEL NEELY,
Jan17-6t Baden, Beaver county, Pa.

$5 TO $20 per day. Agents wanted! the classes of work we offer. Address either sex, young or old, make more work for us, in their spare time, than at anything else. Address G. Stinson & Co., nov5-1y

HISTORY OF THE BEAVER VALLEY.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BEAVER VALLEY, Dec., 1872.

[Paper No. 5.]

BEAVER, THE COUNTY SEAT.

Beaver, the county seat of Beaver county, is the oldest town in Beaver valley, having been laid out during the last century, while yet the whole country around it was a "howling wilderness," and the home of the wild beasts, native to this region. Though the life of the town has been an eminently quiet one, and scarce a ripple has been raised on its surface by the commotions and excitements incident to almost every other town in the valley, yet a part of its history, in its aboriginal life, tradition inform us, was characterized by some of the most romantic and daring adventures, and some of the most interesting incidents ever witnessed in this country. The bare mention of Beaver, throws the mind back nearly a century, to the building of old Fort McIntosh and to its subsequent career and history. Clustering around the history of that old Fort, is found many an event or transaction of real life, that would lend an enchantment to the pen of the most gifted writer, and furnish the literary world with some of the brightest and intensely interesting works of romance and daring.

For years the fort was occupied by soldiers and traders, some of whom had houses on the outside, which they occupied with their families, undergoing the privations of frontier life, and enjoying the excitements and sports attending it. It has been the theatre of many an exploit of the renowned Brady and his brave associates, and under the inspiration of hotly contested chase after the "red skins," some of the most consummate skill and sublimest bravery that the world ever saw was there displayed. Who has ever shown a nobler or more self sacrificing human spirit than the rough frontiersman, who, to save from captivity and death a neighbor woman, rushed into the very jaws of death, and defying the guns of a troop of savages, carried her off in safety to camp, and restored her to her home?

HEROIC DEEDS IN EARLY LIFE.

Where has there ever been a more forcible illustration of brotherly love, than that of a man—supposed to be devoid of all the finer feelings of humanity, raised and trained amid the wild scenes of backwoods life,—who, when his comrade was wounded unto death, rather than leave him to the mercy of the savages and a victim to the scalping knife, picked up his shattered body and carried him off, followed by a horde of fierce savages, with their demoniacal yells and brandished tomahawks! But such things did occur. Another interesting incident is related, occurring at Fort McIntosh about the year 1781, which must close this series of personal adventure. There were three brothers living at the fort by the name of Bevington, the eldest of whom had a family living in a house of their own. The three brothers were absent from home upon one occasion. The wife and child of the eldest were at the house; the other two had not then married. A hired man was ploughing in a field close by the house. Sometime during the day a neighbor came up to the door on horseback, and was talking to Mrs. Bevington. Whilst he sat on the horse chatting with her, they heard a gun go off. The laborer came running toward the house. The neighbor instantly dismounted, took the saddle and bridle from his horse and turned him loose. There were two Indians pressing the wounded laborer hard. Mrs. Bevington and the neighbor entered the house, determined to keep the door ajar until the poor fellow could enter, and then instantly close it. After entering she missed her youngest child. The noble-hearted settler seized a gun and rushed out after it; as he went the wounded man passed him. He attempted to shoot one of the Indians as he came up, but his gun snapped. He ran toward the child, determined to rescue it or die. When he got close by it, one of the savages was upon him. He instantly clubbed his rifle and knocked him down over a hog trough, seized the child and bore it in triumph into the house. The Indian was severely hurt by the blow, and he and his companion made off rapidly, taking care to keep a cover between their bodies and the port holes of the house. Mrs. Bevington shouted to them in tones of derision "Not to be in a hurry, to come back," but they retreated, intent upon escaping punishment.

Upon the abandonment of Fort McIntosh, the fields that had been cleared, again became a part of the wilderness.

LAYING OUT BEAVER.

History furnishes us with the following information relative to the laying out of the town of Beaver:

"By the act of September 28th, 1791, Thomas Mifflin, the Governor of the State at that time, was instructed to be caused to be surveyed 200 acres of land in town lots, near the mouth of Beaver creek, on or near the ground where the old French town stood, and also 1,000 acres adjoining, on the upper side thereof, as nearly square as might be, in outlots, not less than five nor more than ten acres each. By the same act, 500 acres were granted for an Academy. Daniel Leet surveyed the town plot."

The probable motive at that day for locating the county seat at a distance from the great manufacturing advantages at the falls, was the existence of the well known shoal just below the mouth of Beaver, a difficult and dangerous passage to the keel boats and other craft in use at that day. By the location here the town was accessible alike to the lower and upper trade, and the obstructions themselves would probably throw considerable business in the place. Samuel Johnston first settled at Beaver in 1796. He kept an inn on the bank of the river, near Fort McIntosh. In 1800, the town was made the seat of justice, and incorporated, March 29th, 1802.

Among the early settlers, we find recorded the names of such men as James Allison, Thomas Henry, Joseph Hemphill, James Lyon, Samuel Lawrence, men of honor and character, and who, though now at rest with their fathers, are yet remembered with sacred reverence by the generations following them. Their integrity of character, intellectual ability, and moral worth, have left us some of the substantial and leading men of our county. It would probably be invidious to mention the names of any of these worthy descendents, when it is remembered that all of them are held in the highest esteem by their neighbors, and some of whom have occupied high places of trust and honor, at the hands of the country, and State, and fellow-citizens.

At the time of the incorporation of the town the whole region was a dense wilderness of trees and saplings, as indeed was nearly the whole of the entire valley. It is related with great interest by those who were boys at the time, how the milling used to be done in those days, when there was but one mill for all, located above New Brighton, and called "Wolf's Mill."

There was a single, narrow road cut through the forest leading to the mill, over which the good old fathers of the olden time, used to carry their wheat on horseback to be ground, and return with the flour. It is hard for one in this valley of mills, where tons of wheat are ground daily, to now comprehend that ever such a time existed, except in imagination.

EARLY INDICATIONS OF CIVILIZATION.

The first officer in the county at the courts was David Johnson, a man of high literary attainments, and great ability, who was appointed as first Prothonotary by Governor McKean. Mr. Johnson was the pioneer of education in this western country, and sacrificed an immense amount of valuable property, nearly all his possessions, under the patriotic impulse of giving to the neglected of his country the principles of education. The court was held at that time in a little log cabin standing on the bank of the river, not a great distance from Fort McIntosh. It is to be regretted that no incidents of the early courts can now be had, as they would no doubt be very interesting. Border justice is not proverbial for its gravity, and we read of many ludicrous occurrences in Western Pennsylvania, during the sitting of some of the courts in early times.

Beaver remained mostly a wildernes for a long series of years, no building of any consequence being done until about 1810 or 1812. A court house was erected in 1810, of brick, by Percifer Taylor as contractor, to which an addition was put in 1846. The original structure, though sixty-two years of age, bears its years well and looks good for as many more to come. A jail was built in 1812 which stood a great many years, but was succeeded by a fine sand stone structure built in 1856. What the court did for a place for criminals up to 1812, history does not inform us, but it may be that they were confined in a part of the court house—the old log building. Or it may be that prisoners in those days had more respect for the dignity of the law than is now shown, and gracefully obeyed its sentence until released by proper order. Outside of these two buildings to meet the ends of justice, but little improvement of any consequence took place. Here and there amid the gloomy grandeur of the forest trees, an humble residence was erected for the accommodation of the plain people, who dug from the unwilling soil its roots and brush and forced it to supply their wants, and there laid the foundation for the future greatness and comfort of a people not so plain in costume or living.

A "BEAR STORY."

But very little progress of any kind was made until about 1828 or 1830. As an instance of the wildness of parts of the country, I give place to a "Bear Story," occurring in the year 1828. The hero of the adventure was Mr. David Johnson, a son of the first Prothonotary. Mr. Johnson loved the sport and excitement of hunting and was accustomed to range through the woods on the edge of the town, and secure the wild game which was quite plenty. On this occasion, he prepared his trusty rifle, and started forth. His course lay in the direction of the upper part of Bridgewater, then Sharon, where there was an excellent hunting ground.

He had wondered around a while in the woods, when, to his astonishment, he found coming toward him ready for fight, a bear of very large size. There were two courses open for Johnson to pursue, to fight or run. He decided to give him one shot and make for home. This he did, when the bear followed him with more than agreeable energy. Johnson had a little dog, which kept the bear annoyed by nipping at his heels, and thus retard the progress of Bruin and allowed Johnson to keep in the advance. His line of retreat lay toward the street of Beaver, now leading out to Fallston. At the edge of the town on this road was a house, and fortunately the "man of the house" was at work on the outside, accompanied by a large dog. He saw the approach ng bear and got his gun from the house, by which time the man and bear were in front of his house. The presence of another actor on the scene of conflict, and an additional dog at his heels, put the bear on the defensive, and he commenced a lively retreat toward the river. As he passed through the town, its quiet streets were enlivened by the barking of dogs, the screaming of women, the halloo of the boys and the cheers of the men, and the worst scared bear of the 19th century. The bear got to the river edge and took to the water for security. Three or four men immediately boarded a "dug out," and started in pursuit. The bear was overtaken, but was entirely equal to the occasion. When the boat overtook him, he very quietly clambered over the side and took possession, the pursuers giving up and surrendering their boat "unconditionally." Bruin very knowingly eyed the crowd on shore, as if in exultation over his easy victory, but was soon brought to terms, after several bullets had been lodged in him, when he was brought ashore and disposed of.

MORE IMPROVEMENTS.

After this date, improvements were more rapidly made, and several fine buildings erected during the succeeding years. Up to the breaking out of the late war, three educational institutions had been put up, two or three churches, and a good substantial newspaper was in full operation. In 1861 the United Presbyterian Church, and in 1862 the public school building were erected. Indeed, the last ten years of the history of the town, have been its most progressive, during which period it has been modernized and relieved very much of the stiffness and primness of its early life. The people step a trifle livelier, as if they "meant business," and altogether it has put on quite a business air. It is fast losing the reproach that used to be attached to it on account of its quiet and seemingly general lassitude. People no longer say of Beaver, "It's your county seat," and then look as if they were ashamed to mention the fact; but on the contrary its a "high day," when the towns and townships send their beauty and wit to the various county gatherings, and old Beaver is then respected.

But Beaver has much to learn from the other valley towns, and they can, in their high estimate of themselves, if they will, learn much to their profit from the good, staid, model town of Beaver.

BEAVER.

VERY SENSITIVE PEOPLE.

The solidity of wooden persons is far from being exhilerating, but it is less troublesome than the sensitiveness of the thin skinned folks who are always shying at something, like a horse that pricks up his ears and jumps half across the road at a heap of stones or a broken fence-rail. This unhappy class are forever having their feelings hurt. When you are trying your best to suit them, they somehow get slighted and when you are doing your best to make them happy, you succeed somehow in making them wretched. If you make a little dinner company, and they are left out, they feel hurt, and then, if you make another little company and they are invited, they feel hurt again, because they don't meet some who were in the company. If you set them right in a matter of fact, they are agrieved, and if you set them right in a matter of argument, the wound is about incurable. And decided difference in opinion, however frankly and pleasantly urged brings the red blood into the clouded brow, and you feel very sorry, for there was no malice prepense. You are surprised to find that your sensitive friend has been brooding, and if of the gentler sex, weeping for months, over something which, for your life, you can't remember. It is a misfortune to be absent or short sighted, for you may be habitually cutting and lacerating these sensitive spirits without knowing it, and their unhappiness is just as real. They must always be individualized and specially treated. Their corns are always in the way and in your awkward endeavors to step around them, you have already trod on them in so excruciating a manner that the most abundant apologies only make the matter worse.

We have, as like as not, already wounded the feelings of some very sensitive people who may feel themselves particularly alluded to in this article, and hesitate about going on. But if it will at all diminish in their minds the poignant sense of the cruelty of what has been said, we will add that dyspepsia is generally more to blame than they are themselves, the fault is not apt to be so much in their dispositions as in their livers. Robust health, a great deal to do, and daily exercise in the open air, avoiding tattlers as you would mosquitoes, and tearing yourself away from whisperers if it takes every button off your coat, but always stopping to greet the man who laughs—that is to say, who laughs contagiously and abominably—this is excellent for very sensitive people. This is what is the matter with not a few clergymen who are too thin-skinned and lose too much sleep over "peculiar trials,"—they don't take exercise enough, they live too many hours in close studies, hugging air tight stoves, they don't knock about enough among humanity at large,—among publicans and sinners in the open air.—*Springfield Republican.*

Insurance.

TOLEDO MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

ORGANIZED IN APRIL, 1872.

PAID UP CAPITAL

$120,000.00.

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WILL ISSUE ALL THE

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Those insured in this Company are permitted to travel by, the usual routes, to or from any portion of the Western Hemisphere, north of and including the United States, or to or from any portion of Europe, and to reside within said limits of travel, without extra charge.

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At any time after the payment of one

ONE FULL ANNUAL PREMIUM,

The holder of such policy will be entitled to just

AS MUCH PAID UP INSURANCE

As any other man of like age can

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Equal to the

VALUE OF THE POLICY,

Computed in accordance with the rate of

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Which may have been adopted as the standard of the State for the

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Business Directory.

BEAVER.

DUNLAP, J. F., Attorney at Law. Office in the Court-house, Beaver, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. my3'72-1y

PURVIS J. H., dealer in Fancy Dry Goods, Choice Groceries, and Notions. (Specialty—Tea and Sugar.) Flour, Feed, and Wooden-ware, corner of Third and Buffalo streets, Beaver, Pa. nov10'71

MCNUTT, DR. J. S., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention paid to treatment of Female Diseases. Residence and office on Third street, a few doors west of the Court-House. april14'71-1y

ALLISON THOS., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, cor Third and Elk sts. jy29'70

WYNN A., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries. Also Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor, Third street. jy29'70

CLARK J. B., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street. jy29'70

SNITGER S. & CO., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street.

BEACOM MRS. E. H., dealer in Millinery Goods and Trimmings, cor 3d st. and Diamond. jy29

ANDRIESSEN HUGO, dealer in Drugs and Medicines, 3d st. See advertisement. jy29'70

MOORE J., dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Third street. jy29'70

TALLON ROBERT, manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jy29'70

MERTZ H., manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jy29'70

WALTER F., Baker and Confectioner, northeast corner of the Diamond. jy29'70

ANSHUTZ O. R., dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Third street. jy29'70

MCKINNEY D., M. D., Physician and Surgeon; Office on Third street, opposite THE RADICAL building. jy29'70

KUHN E. P., Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office on Third street. jy29'90

H. HICE. FRANK WILSON. H. R. MOORE.
HICE, WILSON & MOORE. Attorneys at Law. Office: Rear of the Court-house.

BRIDGEWATER.

BOYD J. M. & CO., Millinery, Dressmaking, and Children's Clothing, opposite Hurst's, Bridgewater, Pa. apr19-72

LEVIS JOHN C., M. D., Surgeon and Physician. Office, during the day, corner Bridge and Water streets; at night at his residence on Water street. aug5'70

YOUNG J. G., Baker and Confectioner, Market street. Bread and Rusk deliverrd, if desired. aug5'70

HURST A. C., dealer in Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings. Bridge street. jy29'70

STILES & CO., dealers in Groceries, Provisions and Queensware, Bridge street. jy29'70

MULHEIM B., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths and Variety Goods, Bridge street. jy29'70

PORTER JAMES, desler in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, and Iron Cistern Pumps. Bridge street. jy29'70

BLATTNER C., manufacturer and dealer in Boots, Shoes, &c., Bridge street. au029-1y

ROCHESTER.

DONCASTER HOUSE, opposite Railroad Station, D. Wolf, Proprietor. *Pro Bono Publico.* [nov15-1y

SMITH, JOHN F., (New Store,) dealer in Groceries, Flour, Feed, Nails, Varieties and Notions, best qualities and lowest prices. New Brighton and Washington streets, Rochester. aug2,72-1y

BRISBIN MRS., Millinery, Fashionable Dressmaking, and Ladies' Furnishing Goods, first door above Cross's store, New York street, Rochester, Pa. [oc27'71-1y

SPEYERER & SONS, wholesale and retail dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain. Boat Stores, Iron, Nails. Water st. oct7'70

ROSE W. A., M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. sept23'70

OATMAN & CO., (successors to Oatman, Parsons & Kinzer) dealers in all kinds of rough and dressed lumber. se16'70

BEISEL, MRS. M. L., dealer in Books, Statonery, Newspapers, Periodicals, Fancy Goods and Wall Paper. Diamond. se16'70

BEISEL H. B., dealer in Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware. Diamond.

SCHROPP CHAS., manufacturer of and dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. Roofing, spouting, &c., attended to. N. York st. se16'70

JOHNSON W. W., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Trunks and Variety Goods, near RR depot. se16'70

STEFFLER & CLARK, proprietors of Johnson House. Good accommodations and good stables. Near RR depot. se16'70

STREIT GEORGE, manufacturer and dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers, &c., Water st. [se16

DAVID AUGHINBAUGH, manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron ware; dealer in Stoves. Tin Roofing made to order. Water st. se3'70

SMITH WILL & CO., dealer in Millinery Goods and Trimmings, Madison street.

FREDERICK GEORGE, Baker and Confectioner, Diamond.

NEW BRIGHTON.

BON TON RESTAURANT and EATING SALOON.—Meals at all hours, table supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Prices low. William Strickland, corner of Falls and Broadway. sept20-1y.

CAREY G. F., general dealer in Groceries, Feed, Queensware, Glass, &c. Rags, Iron and Brass taken at highest prices. Railroad st. oct21

SIEMEN GEO. F., manufacturer of Cakes and Confectionaries. Particular attention paid to parties and wedding orders. oct7'70

GILLILAND A. D. & Co., dealers in Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods and Groceries, Broadway sept23'70

BEAVER FALLS.

TANNEY BROS., House and Sign Painting, Graining and Glazing in all their branches. Also Fresco Painting in Oil, Distemper and Water Colors. Orders executed on short notice, in the best manner and on reasonable terms. Main St., Beaver Falls, Pa. [nov29-1y.

STEVENSON & WITTISH, Real Estate Agents. All kinds of Real property for sale and exchange. Northeast corner Sixth and Penn streets. Pittsburgh, Pa., and Main street, Beaver Falls. sept23'70

BRANCH B. W., Manufacturer of and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Rubber Goods, Trunks, Sachels, &c. Wallace & Cummings Block, Main street. sept23'70

KING Mrs. E., Milliner and dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware, &c. Corner Main and Baker st. sept23'70.

DUNKEL W. W., manufacturer of and dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Corner Race and Main st's. sept23'70

CLARK MRS. R. B., dealer in Millinery, Fancy Goods and Notions. Main st. se30'70

FREEDOM.

LOCKHART, DR. J. R. se30'70

COOPER T. L., dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c. se30'70

MERCER, PA.

MCCANDLESS & MILLER, Attorneys at Law Mercer, Pa. ja6'71-1y

VANPORT.

CORNELIUS J. M. & CO., dealers in general Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, &c. Highest prices paid for country produce. Railroad street, Vanport.

ESTRAY STEER

Broke into the enclosure of the subscriber in Brighton township about the 15th of October last, a red and white muley steer, supposed to be two years old last spring. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law for estrays requires. JOHN ANDREWS. Brighton tp., Nov. 5, 1872.

GIRLS WANTED.

FIVE FIRST CLASS HANDS ON PANTS AND VESTS. None but first class need apply.
S. & J. SNELLENBURG,
Merchant Tailors,
mar24'71 Broadway, New Brighton.

Directory.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—A. W. Acheson.
Associates—Milton Lawrence.
Joseph C. Wilson.
Prothonotary—John Caughey.
Clerk of Court—John C. Hart.
Sheriff—John Graebing.
Register & Recorder—Darius Singleton.
Treasurer—Charles P. Wallace.
Commissioners—Joseph Brittain.
Samuel Torrence.
Hugh J. Marshall.
Clerk of Commissioners—John McGown
Counsel to Commissioners—Henry Hice.
Coroner—Daniel Corbus.
Auditors—Jas. H. Christy.
Smith Curtis.
Wm. C. Hunter.
District Attorney—J. H. McCreery.
County Surveyor—D. M. Daugherty.
Jury Commissioners—James Warnock.
Robert Potter.
Directors of the Poor—Robert Cooper.
Hiram Reed.
Samuel Gibson.
Trustees of Academy—D. P. Lowary,
S. J. Cross,
John Murray,
Samuel Magaw,
Henry Hice.
Mattison Darragh.
Benj. C. Critchlow.
James M. Smith.

TERMS OF COURT.

Third Monday of March, second Monday of June, first Monday of September, and second Monday of November.

BEAVER.

CHURCHES.

O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. D. P. Lowary, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

United Presbyterian—Rev. J. C. Wilson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev William H. Logan, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Catholic—Rev. M. Gunkle, Priest. Services every 2d Sunday of each month at 10 A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

St. James Lodge A. Y. M., No. 457—S. B. Wilson, W. M., J. Morton Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st Thursday of each month.

Occidental Lodge, I.O. O.F., No. 720—A. G. White, N. G., J. N. McCreery, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.

Banking House—Thomas McCreery.

BRIDGEWATER.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. D. L. Dempsey, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Jas. M. Shields, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M.

Methodist Episcopal (Colored)—C. Asbury, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

A. M. E. Zion (Colored)—Rev. Lyons, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Enola Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 163—William Carter, W. C. T., Tillie Moorhead, W. S., meets every Friday evening in their hall above A. C. Hurst's Dry Good Store.

Beaver Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 366—Samuel McCabe, N. G., David Woodruff, Secretary, meets every uesday evening.

Harrison Graham Encampment, I. O. O. F., No. 116—D. Shumaker, C. P., Wm. Morton, H. P., D. Woodruff, Scribe, meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows Hall.

ROCHESTER.

CHURCHES.

Episcopal—Services every Sunday at 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. T. S. Hodgson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

Methodist Episcopal, (German)—Rev. —— Miller, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Lutheran—Rev. H. Reck, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

First German Evang. Lutheran, St. Paul's Church—Rev. P. Borm, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 1 P. M.

Catholic—Rev. Mr. Gunkle, Priest. Services every fourth Sunday of each month, at 10 A. M., and every Thursday at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Amaranth Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 294—R Blanchard, W. C. T.; Emil Smith, W. S. Meets every Wednesday even'g in Conway's Hall.

Rochester Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 229—J. R. Pendleton, W. M., John Conway, Sec'y. Meets every Friday before full moon.

Eureka, Chapter R. A. M., No. 167, meets in Masonic Hall on first Wednesday after full moon. M. E. H. P., S. B. Wilson; Secretary, John Conway.

FREEDOM.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. E. B. Webster, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10½ A. M., and alternate Sundays at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

M. E. German—Rev. Mr. Zerkel, Pastor. Services, alternate Sundays at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Wortman, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

German Lutheran—Rev. Mr. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10 A. M., and alternate Sundays at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

NEW BRIGHTON.

CHURCHES.

Friends—Meeting at 11 A. M. every Sunday.

Catholic—Rev. J. C. Bigham, Priest. Services, 1st, 3d and 5th Sundays each month at 10½ A. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 2½ P. M.

Church of God—Rev. McKee, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Baptist—Rev. Dr. Winters, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

United Presbyterian—Rev. A. G. Wallace, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. B. C. Critchlow, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Episcopal—Rev. J. P. Taylor, Rector Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. Seats free, and all are cordially invited.

First Methodist Church—Rev. F. S. Crowther, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. J. R. Mills, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

New Brighton Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 301—E. H Alexander, W. C. T., Lydia E. Johnson, W. S. Meets every Thursday evening.

Robertson Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 450—Henry Lloyd, N. G., N. G. Taylor, Secretary. Meets every Monday evening.

Union Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 259—R. L. MacGowan, W. M., R. Covert, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month.

National Bank Beaver County—John Miner, President, Edward Hoops, Cashier, Broadway.

Banking House—R. E. & H. Hoopes, Broadway.

Young Men's Library Association—Joseph Bentley, President; Hiram Platt, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.

BEAVER FALLS.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. J. R. Roller, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.

Methodist—Rev. J. F. Dyer, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Sunday-school at 9½, P. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Albert Dilworth, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 ½ P. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 9½ o'clock at same place. T. Noble, Sup't.

United Presbyterian—Rev. J. I. Frazier, pastor. Services on Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, A M and 7½ P M. Sabbath-school at 2½ P M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Beaver Valley Lodge, A. Y. M., 478—Meets every second and fourth Monday of each month. Wm. H. Grim, W. M.; Wm. Bower, S. W.; J. L. B. Dawson, S. W.; S. M. Hawkins, Treas; Ch. Molter, Sec.

Harmony Chapter, 206. Meets first Monday each month. E. A. Noble, H. P.; W. H. Grim, K.; A. Tomlinson, S.; P. Martsolf Treas.; H. C. Patterson, Sec.

Valley Echo Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 622—W. H. Hoon, N. G., James M. Nugent, Sec'y. Meets every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock.

Economy Savings Institute—Henry Hice, Pres't., John Reeves, Cashier.

PHILLIPSBURG.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. Huddleston Pastor. Services, 10½ o'clock, and evening, 6½ o'clock. Sunday School every Sabbath at 2 P. M.

Lutheran—German—Rev. Mr. Borm, Pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, and Sabbath School at 4 o'clock. *English*—Rev. Mr Jacobs, Pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock and Sabbath School at 2 o'clock.

Presbyterian—Rev. W. G. Taylor, Chaplain at Pennsylvania Institute for Soldiers' Orphans. Services in Chapel at 2 o'clock, and lecture in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 10½ o'clock.

HOUSE AND FARM.

The American Farmer's Future.

The following sensible article from e Germantown *Telegraph*, one of r most valued exchanges, is well orthy a careful reading. We have ain and again urged the same ers upon our farmers, and yet lieve they can never exercise the fluence they should, until they ing more trained intellects to bear their vocation, and have a great- diversification of crops. The me is past when a fool can succeed l do well on a farm. There is t now the virgin soil to work it. The is not now the same ple of economy practiced as in e primitive days, but the great nge is in the character of the pliements used. No fool can e the rattling reaper or mower, r regulate the tumultuous whirl of e thresher. Nor can a fool man- a variety of crops—the one ing needed. "The nation," says *Telegraph*, "is looking with ndering gaze at the growth of roads, mining and manufactures the types of prodigious advance material development. The mer has learned to feel that he a direct interest in all this, be- se it gives home markets that der it necessary for him to de- t upon the foreign demand. But farmer has not yet learned (be- se the agricultural interest is not anized on the same scale as th e strial,) that in all this opening igher and better civilization he new aims to look to, new inter- s to develop; new importance to derstand and care for. He has yet understood, because it is cult for the scattered and iso- d cultivators to learn these gs, that with the increased iety of manufactures there come nings for new crops that he can so.

The capitalist can employ chem- and scientists to prepare pro- ses and adapt raw material to ar's. But the farmer has no ists at command and no scien- to advise him of the method of *lizing what he* wastes for lack of owledge. The Agricultural De- tment tells him at times of new s he can raise for which there demand in the home markets, it distributes seeds far and wide, e of which are always sure to n congenial soil. What is ed is that our American farmers ld exhibit the same intelligent d of enterprise displayed by the ers an manufactures; that y should appreciate the new e of American civilization, and d forward to make agriculture the mere follower and servant of ufactures, but the great leading advancing interest. As the crop was vast before we had cotton manufactures, so we d have the farmers drive ahead y with other crops, not waiting y upon the home market, but d forward to supply the mar- the world.

What seems to be wanted is that farmer should not be content to in the beaten track; to do as father did; to raise the same s and to depend upon the same es. The times require that he should consult his own interest ac- ding to his own best judgment; he should read carefully and ly all the best agricultural al ers and publications, and es- ly be wide awake for new ds, new machinery, etc. If s all be neglected we shall see d errors repeated, one market e overloaded with peaches, er with grain, a third with cot- n casting away a crop of to- as useless etc.

Using All the Parts in Farming.

Rotation in farming is understood n established necessity. This respect to crops; and the dairy s included. With the latter he put sheep. This even where and is more favorable for grain ere it may readily be worked the soil is rich. In this case farms do without sheep, sheep put on hilly and less accessi- nd. Sheep are probably here most benefit. But they will add e income and benefit of any All the branches, at least as ral thing, should be prosecu- ted. This, for one thing, to meet all the market. If one or more fails another may succeed, some one or more products will always succeed, either in growth, being affected by the season or otherwise, in the market. It is seldom, if ever, that all products fail, both in productiveness and price. Wool and mutton, and sheep in consequence, have been a loss to the general farmer for years till now recently. The fruit crops the present year are in the same condition; so are potatoes; so are some other products. Wheat is in demand; so are wool and mutton and sheep and other products. Thus the products of the farm is fluctuating, and this yearly to a greater or less extent. To prosecute one or a few branches alone is very risky; ruin is often the result. With the dairy this has less force; yet for the past few years there has been loss; loss with inferior and less properly managed herds. Wheat was a discouragement; now it begins to look up again. Thus changes are constantly occurring. We need not point out the folly of being governed by the changes; and yet this is done. There are two ways to take advantage of the these changes. One is to carry all the branches (where climate and soil will admit;) the other is to thoroughly prosecute what is done—better culture, better stock, better treatment. During all the time of the low price of wool and the loss in sheep, there was those who made it pay. They had good lambs and near a market and secured good fleeces from their well-kept flocks, and their mutton being of good quality commanded a fair price; the whole put together showing a fair profit on the outlay; and when the times changed and wool and mutton were in high demand, they met their golden opportunity; they did not need to buy and then run the risk of a fall in the price. So with all kinds of produce of the farm. The best always finds a sale; and if largely produced, on judicious outlay, cannot help but remunerate when a good market is readily accessible. Cattle and sheep should be kept as well as the other usual stock of the farm. Poultry on a small scale can be made to pay well. The same may be said of swine. But there must be good breeds and good treatment; hap-hazard will not do. What farmer can not have a place set apart for fifty or a hundred hens? And if no more than a dozen or twenty sheep are kept—the best kind, carefully fed and attended to, each sheep averaging its lamb or more, and often first quality as to size and condition, the amount and quality of wool to correspond—who cannot see that here is a nice little income with a fair precentage of profit? You can make much or little out of a sheep. You thus have your lambs to sell, your wool, your eggs, a porker or two, good surplus of butter from a few cows—you have your oats, your wheat, your corn, your clover, and cornstalks to feed, and your timothy to sell; you have some clover seed to dispose of, some apples, may be other fruit, grapes, berries, vegetables; you raise a calf or two, you raise in fine your own stock. You thus have a chance for a perfect rotation, extended or varied at pleasure. Your clover enriches your soil; so do your pasture and meadow properly managed; your corn improves your land. In a word, you have an interest in the market of every farm product, and you cannot fail to get a high price for some of them every year, and and a loss on no one with proper attention. Do what you do in the best way, then you will ride the top of the wave.—*F. G. in Utica Herald.*

To Mend China.

Take a very thick solution of gum arabic in water, and stir into it plaster-of-Paris until the mixture becomes of a proper consistency. Apply it with a brush to the fractured edges of the china, and stick them together. In three days the articles cannot be broken in the same place. The whiteness of the cement renders it doubly valuably.

RICH JUMBLES.—One pound sugar, three-fourths pound of butter, five eggs beaten together; then add one-half ounce of rose water; when well beaten add one pound of flour.

New Advertisements.

TRUE TIME FOR $1. 50,000 SOLD.

Magnetic Time-Keeper, Compass and Indicator. A perfect GEM for the pocket of every traveler, trader, boy, farmer and for EVERYBODY desiring a reliable time-keeper, and also a superior compass. Usual watch size, steel works, glass crystal, all in a neat OROIDE case. WARRANTED to denote *correct time* and to keep in order—if fairly used—for three years. *Nothing like it!* This perfect triumph of mechanism will be sent in a neat case, prepaid to any address, for only $1; 3 for $2. Circulars sent free. Try one. Order from the manufacturers. VERMONT NOVELTY WORKS, Battleboro, Vt. [nov6-1m

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OLDEST IN THE STATE.

B. F. BROWN & CO.,

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Collect Pensions, Bounties, Prize Money, &c. Special attention paid to suspended and rejected claims. Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. [sept13-6m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration have been granted to me this day upon the estate of Ebenezer Hatch, deceased, late of New Brighton, Pa. All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the same will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them to me properly authenticated for settlement.

B. C. CRITCHLOW, Adm'r.

New Brighton, Pa., Oct. 7, 1872.—25-6t*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE MARTHA JANE McMURTRIE, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary having been duly granted to the subscriber upon the estate of Martha Jane McMurtrie, deceased, all persons having claims or demands against said estate will make known the same, and those indebted will please make payment to ROBERT GORSUCH, Ex'r.,

oct4-6t Service P. O. Beaver County, Pa.

JOSEPH C. BAILIFF. THOMAS BROWN.

BAILIFF & BROWN,

PLUMBERS,

GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS

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mar3'71-1y C. B. STEIN, Proprietor.

MELCHIOR HASLEY,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS

OF EVERY VARIETY.

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WELTY BROTHERS,

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ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.

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RICH, RARE AND BEAUTIFUL,

WINDOW SHADES,

LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, &c.,

All Grades, all Styles and prices.

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Special reduction to Ministers and Churches.

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CAN, BUCKET AND SHELL OYSTERS, ALL KINDS FRESH FISH, GAME, CANNED FRUITS, &c., &c.

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PRACTICAL, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL.

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Manufacturer of

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Wire Window Shades, Office & Counter Railing, &c

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ALLEGHENY, PA.

Wire Cloth, Sand Screens, Fire Guards, Nursery Stove Guards, Hat and Cap Stands, Bonnet Stands, Hanging Moss Baskets, Rat and Mouse Traps, Dog Muzzles, Sieves and Riddles, Flower Stands &c. Wire Figures, Fenders, Hat Trees.

All kinds of Wire Work on hand and made to order. Estimates furnished. [feb10'71-1y.

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We will present one of the above beautiful Chromos to each subscriber to either of the following papers:

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Address all orders to

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sept13 3m. PITTSBURGH, PA.

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Are made by *The Saturday Evening Post* and *The Lady's Friend*. A beautiful Chromo of the CHILD-PROPHET "SAMUEL," worth $5 00, is given with the Paper (subscription price $3 00) or with the Magazine, (price $2 50). Do not fail to examine into this offer, it is A GREAT COMBINATION!

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The Best Paper Every Way.

THE WEEKLY NEW YORK SUN. Eight pages, 56 columns. $1 a year, or less than 2 cents a number. Send your Dollar.

Address THE SUN, New York City.

BORROWED OR STOLEN,

From the subscriber, a SET OF CART HARNESS, on or about the 15th of October last. If the party having the harness in possession will return it without delay, and pay expenses, he will incur no further trouble.

DANIEL BANARD.

Beaver Falls, Nov. 30, '72.—dec13-3t

New Advertisements.

BRADBURY PIANO FORTES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1854.

OVER 10,000 MANUFACTURED.

NO BETTER INSTRUMENT IN THE MARKET.

THE BRADBURY THE

NATIONAL PIANO of the COUNTRY.

READ THE FACTS.

Mrs. U. S. Grant uses in her family the Bradbury and says: "I am perfectly delighted with it."

Theodore Tilton says: "I have had the beautiful Piano so long that now to ask me how I like it is like asking me how I like one of my children. In fact if you were to ask the children I'm afraid they would say they liked it almost as well as they like me. It speaks every day the year round and never looses its voice. I wish its owner could do half so well."

LETTER FROM BISHOP SIMPSON.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27, 1868.

T. G. SMITH & Co.—*Gents*—Having used one of your Bradbury Pianos, it has given great satisfaction to my family and to many visitors who have heard its sweet tones at my house. It is a very superior instrument, both in finish and power. I heartily wish you success as successor to the late Wm. B. Bradbury, in continuing the manufacture of his justly celebrated Pianos. Yours truly,

M. SIMPSON.

Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, Washington D. C., Decides the Bradbury to be the National Piano of the country.

Vice Admiral D. D. Porter, Washington D. C., "The Bradbury is exquisitely and beautifully proportioned. We are delighted with ours."

Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C., calls the Bradbury the Piano for the Interior.

P. M. General Cresswell and Mrs. Cresswell.—"All our friends admire the delightful tones of the Bradbury, used at our receptions."

Robert Bonner, New York Ledger—"At any time will drop the lines of 'Dexter,' to listen to the tones of the Bradbury."

Grand Central Hotel, New York—"In preference to all others, we selected the Bradbury Pianos for our parlors. Our guests pronounce them splendid."

St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.—"Have always used the Bradbury Pianos in our parlors, and take pleasure in recommending them."

Hon. John Simpson, M. P., Canada, says: "The Bradbury can't be excelled. The best in the Dominion."

M. Simpson, Bishop M. E. Church, Philadelphia. "We know of no better Piano than the Bradbury."

E. S. Janes, Bishop M. E. Church, N. Y.—"We know of no better Piano than the Bradbury."

Rev. Dr. John McClinton, Drew Theological Seminary—"My family and friends say the Bradbury is unequalled."

T. S. Arthur, Philadelphia—"We have used for years, and can recommend the Bradbury Piano."

Philip Philips, New York, says, "I have sung with and used the Bradbury Piano in my family for years."

W. G. Fischer, Professor of Music, Girard College, Philadelphia. "I use as my family Piano, the Bradbury, and can with confidence recommend them."

Rev. Daniel Curry, Editor Christian Advocate: "I purchased a Bradbury Piano, and it is a splendid instrument in every respect."

Theodore Tilton, Editor Independent: "If you were to ask my children, I am afraid they would say they liked our Bradbury almost as well as they like me."

Dr. Daniel Wise, Editor Sunday School Advocate. "I use the Bradbury Piano, and think, like his music it cannot be excelled."

Rev. Dr. Ferris, New York. "My Bradbury has stood longer in tune, and sounds better than any Piano in my District."

Rev. Dr. Fields, Editor of the Evangelist. "I have used a Bradbury for years in my family, and think there is none superior."

Sands Street Church Brooklyn, St. Luke's M. E. Church, and a host of other churches use the Bradbury Piano in their Lecture and School Rooms, also the Conservatories and prominent Hotels in the United States.

John Caughey, Beaver Pa., purchased from me three years ago a No. 6 Bradbury, and says: "There is no better, or sweeter toned, or more desirable Piano, according to my judgment and experience, than my Piano. It has given entire satisfaction, and grows better as it becomee older."

Wm. McCoy, of Beaver, Pa., in the spring of 1871, bought from me a No. 8 Bradbury, which has proven to be a superior instrument in every respect.

Miss Mary McGaffick also owns and uses a Bradbury.

I WILL SELL THE

BRADBURY

AT NEARLY

WHOLESALE PRICES,

From $50 to $100 cheaper than elsewhere. Will order them

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTORY,

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WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

A $650 PIANO FOR $400.

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AT THE

LOWEST RATES.

Call before purchasing and see

SMITH CURTIS, Agent.

nov8 RADICAL OFFICE, BEAVER.

Miscellaneous.

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Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Wall Paper,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

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Also a Stock of TRUNKS.

My stock comprises all the latest styes and most desirable patterns, and having been bought for cash, direct from the Manufactories, I am enabled to offer greater inducements to buyers than can be found at any establishment in the county, in the line of Window Shades and Wall Paper. Where satisfaction is not full and perfect, we offer to the purchaser the privilege of exchanging. Before you buy look at our stock and compare our prices.

B. MULHEIM.

WALL PAPER FURNISHED AND HUNG, CEILINGS DECORATED, PANNELINGS IN WALNUT, OAK AND MAPLE,

Imitation of Frescoe work in plain tints, with Mouldings, Brackets, &c., done in the latest styles.

Orders left with B. MULHEIM, Bridgewater, will be promptly attended to.

mar8-tf A. G. WHITE, Beaver, Pa

SPEYER & SONS,

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

ARE RECEIVING A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS FROM THIS EAST, BOUGHT AT LOWEST CASH PRICES,

AT

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CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, QUEENSWARE, HOLLOW WARE, LOPE AND OAKUM, FAHNESTOCK'S AND FIRST NATIONAL WHITE LEAD, PAINTS,

(DRY AND IN OIL),

And a LARGE STOCK of OIL.

ALSO 100 BARRELS CANTON CITY FLOUR.

100 " FALCON "

15 HOGSHEADS OF N. O. SUGAR.

30 BARRELS OF N. O. MOLASSES.

150 KEGS OF WHEELING NAILS.

10 TEN TONS OF WHEELING IRON.

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WINDOW GLASS, HARDWARE,

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CORNER BRIDGE AND MARKET STREETS,

dec28'70-1y—sep15—my3 BRIDGEWATER, PA.

FALLSTON FOUNDRY

AND

REPAIR SHOP!

JOHN THORNILEY, PROPRIETOR.

STOVES,

GREAT REPUBLIC,

THE BEST

COOKING STOVE IN USE,

WITH THE

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STANDS UNRIVALLED.

1,000 NAMES ATTEST ITS MERITS.

THORNILEY'S

NEW ADJUSTIBLE GRATE

Throws our more heat with less fuel and less dust than any other.

ENGINES AND CASTINGS

OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.

REASONABLE RATES TO ALL.

aug16-1y JOHN THORNILEY.

FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my frame house and lot on Ohio street, in the BOROUGH of PHILLIPSBURG, containing FIVE ROOMS with portico, pantry and a cellar underneath the whole house. The lot has a front of 65 feet by 245 in depth, is fenced, with good fruit, 20 bearing Concord grape vines, and a first rate cistern with chain pump, near the premises. Price $1,100—half cash, the balance in payments to suit the purchasers. Enquire of the undersigned on the premises.

sept13-6m. GEORGE G. GURTH.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

BOSTON AND ITS DESTRUCTION.

A full, detailed and graphic account of the origin, progress, suffering, losses and incidents of the great conflagration. A rare chance for agents, as every person wants to know the full particulars of this great disaster. Sent by mail for 50 cents.

WILLIAM FLINT,

dec6-1m. Philadelphia, Pa., or Cincinnati, O.

FOR JOB PRINTING GO TO THE RADICAL OFFICE.

Dentistry.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. MURRAY, of Bridgewater, uses all the latest styles of plate for artificial teeth that possess any merit, and fills teeth with gold and silver in the best and most approved manner. He will do work as cheap as the cheapest, and guarantee the faithful and honest performance of every operation, or return the money. Give him a call.

feb4'70;1y.

Hardware.

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DEALER IN

HARDWARE, IRON, GLASS, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

EAST SIDE BROADWAY,

Agent for WOOD'S MOWER AND REAPER.

dec25'68:1y NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

Miscellaneous.

INSTANT RELIEF FOR THE ASTHMA.

Having been afflicted with that terrible complaint, completely unfitting me for business for weeks at a time, for the last twelve years, and at last found a Remedy that gives INSTANT AND COMPLETE RELIEF, I have concluded to have it prepared for sale, so that others similarly afflicted can receive the benefit of it, assuring them *that it will do all, and more, than is promised for it*, and that persons once using will never be without it, as *as numerous others who have tried it can testify.*

It can be had at the Drug Store of WILLIAM L. BUECHLING, Rochester, Pa., or will be sent by mail to any person enclosing $1, and ten cents for postage, and addressing CHAS. B. HURST,

nov18'70-1y Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.

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We give especial attention to all kinds of Sign and Fresco Painting, and guarantee all of our work to give satisfaction, both in price and material.

mar24'71—1y.

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COOKING, HEATING, AND PARLOR STOVES of different styles and finish.

☞ The Designs are of the latest patterns and are highly approved, being chaste and beautiful in appearance. oc28'70-1y

TWO POPULAR LECTURES,

"SMOKE" AND "RUTS,"

BY REV. J. BENSON HAMILTON,

OF BOSTON, MASS.

Churches or Lecture Committees desiring a pleasing and instructive entertainment, can secure the services of Mr. Hamilton upon reasonable terms. He is now making arrangements for a lecture tour through the West early in the fall. His lectures have been received with marked success in New England, as a few selected notices will show:

WHAT THEY SAY OF "SMOKE."

It was a keen and humorous exposure of the "Sham and Show" of life. His description of the peculiarities of some Smoky men elicited bursts of laughter and applause. He was funny and instructive both.—*Boston Transcript.*

It was a humorous lecture illustrated by an abundance of witty and satirical anecdotes, exhibiting the very superior descriptive powers of the speaker, and showed in well defined style the value of the real and true.—*Abington Standard.*

The lecture was received with laughter and applause, as it revealed clouds of "Smoke" where most people seldom look for fire.—*Somerville Journal.*

The feast of reason and flow of soul produced such laughter and applause that it is confidently believed that certain dyspeptics in the audience were permanently cured. Fast young men, extremely fashionable young ladies, old fogy preachers, intriguing politicians, spread eagle orators and various other personages would best avoid hearing this lecture if they are afraid of sensible criticism.—*Barnstable Patriot.*

For circular, containing terms, notices of the press and recommendations of lecture committees, and to make engagements, address

J. BENSON HAMILTON,

Care "American Homes."

"THE CHRISTIAN GRACES." | FAITH. HOPE. CHARITY.

"And now abideth Faith, Hope, and Charity; these three, but the greatest of these is Charity."

Nothing has appeared in religious art for a long time so pure, and tender, and beautiful, as this new picture. The grouping of the figures is grace itself, and the countenances of such heavenly sweetness, that if seenms as if the artist must have seen them in a vision.

This rare and elegant $5 line and stipple steel engraving is SENT FREE to every subscriber to "ARTHUR'S ILLUSTRATED HOME MAGAZINE for 1873." Price of Magazine, $2,50 a year. Sample numbers, 15 cents.

LOCAL CANVASSING AGENTS wanted everywhere. Large commissions and territory guaranteed. Send for Agent's Confidential Circular. You can hardly show the "CHRISTIAN GRACES" to any person of taste or religious feeling without getting a subscriber. Address T. S. ARTHUR & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. jan3-1m

IRON AND TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

I herewith offer for sale two of the best and most valuable Iron Properties in the State of Tennessee. One tract about 5 miles below Fort Donelson, containing

10,000 ACRES,

known as the "*Iron Mountain Furnace Lands*," with abundance of rich Ore, Wood and Limestone, and within ¼ to ½ mile of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, also including about twenty *Small Farms.*

The *other Tract* fronts a mile on the Tennessee river, near Fort Henry, including

8,000 ACRES,

part of which is rich river bottom, the balance covered with the best kind of timber, such as White and Black Oak, Poplar, Hickory, Maple, Ash, &c., underlaid with the best of Ore. Both tracts are in Stewart county.

ALSO,

Two valuable Tracts of Timber Land in Houston county, one of 1,870 acres, within half a mile of the Louisville & Memphis R. R., and 1½ miles east of the County Seat. One other Tract half a mile west of the County Seat, with the Railroad passing through one corner, containing 950 acres. Both of these tracts have a large amount of White Oak and Yellow Poplar Timber, and well adapted for farming.

ALSO,

Several Farms in Dickson county, on the Nashville & North Western R. R.

Any of the above Properties are as represented, with good titles to each. Any of the above lands can be bought at one-half their value, and other good property will be taken as part pay if desired. For full description call on or address

C. BERINGER,

DEALER IN REAL ESTATE,

jan3-1m 116 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

$250 A MONTH, $250.

WE WANT 10,000 AGENTS, MALE OR FEMALE.

To make the above amount, selling BRIDE'S COMBINATION NEEDLE CASE AND PORTE MONNAIE. This is an article of absolute necessity with every lady, and pays a large profit. For Circular and terms address

PITTSBURGH SUPPLY COMPANY,

dec6-3m. Pittsburgh, Pa.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

leon for President, and then farewell to liberty. Webster says liberty is only to be preserved by maintaining constitutional restraints. We are breaking down all restraints, and vesting all power in the hands of the President and the party in power. The great reluctance of parties to resign power becomes stronger every year, and the time may come, even in our day, when the people will be persuaded that the danger to be expected from the triumph of Calhounism is so great as to justify a refusal to hand over the government to the advocates of such dangerous and treasonable doctrines.

This is the extreme toward which we are tending, and while the danger is yet very remote, we should pause and reflect. I have unlimited faith in the integrity and patriotism of the President, of his administration and the leaders of the dominant party, but we cannot apply the constitutional checks too soon. Let us not place temptation in the way of our rulers. The control of the telegraph is a dangerous power to invest any Government with, not only because it increases the army of office holders to do its will, but because also it gives a corrupt administration to a large extent control of the business interests of the country. I need not point out what an engine of wrong, of oppression and of power it might be made, because it will strike every mind. With the post-office, the telegraph and the railroads under the control of the Government, could an administration ever be defeated? I think not. It would be impossible to contend successfully with the mighty influences thus arrayed on the side of the controlling party, and without revolution or violence, it could retain control of the Government, until overthrown by rebellion.

I have no fault to find with the Republican party or the administration for what has been done in the past twelve years, but, on the contrary, I approve of the policy adopted in general as necessary and wise. The administration is in no way committed to the policy recommended by the Postmaster General, and I trust it never may become a party measure. Opposition to Federal encroachment is to be the rallying cry of the opposition, and if the Republican party ever endorses the policy of those who favor postal telegraphy, it will deserve defeat if it does not meet it.

A Strange Circumstance.

The Hanover *Spectator* says: We are informed of a most singular circumstance which occurred in our borough on Thursday evening of last week, which is strange beyond belief, but literally true in every particular. As is well known to all our citizens, the wife of Mr. Abraham M. Forry, grocer, Broadway avenue, has been a helpless and bed ridden invalid, for the last thirteen years, from some disease, the nature of which is not precisely known, but is presumed to have resulted from a former attack of apoplexy

On the evening above mentioned, to the great surprise of those who chanced to be in the room with her she raised up suddenly in bed as if under same great mental excitement, and stated that she was positive in the belief that her attendant physician, Dr. A. J. Snively, was in imminent peril of drowning, and appeared to be much concerned as to his safety. Her attendants soothed and quieted her fears, assuring her that the doctor was in no possible danger, and that it was only a vision or dream.

Incredibly strange as it may seem, upon the doctor's next visit, and upon relating to him the circumstances, she was startled to learn that what she had described was an actual fact or occurrence—the doctor having made a very narrow escape from drowning at that very hour, while attempting to cross Conewago creek on the Frederick road, near Bollinger's mill (formally Kitzmiller's,) which had become fearfully swollen by the thawing and breaking up of the ice.

We relate the story as it has been told us by those who can vouch for its truth in every particular.

THE following platform was adopted by the various trade unions which met in New York on Saturday, the 18th:

Resolved, That we, as representative workingmen, do call upon all persons, without regard to country or class, creed, party, or sex, to unite with us to form a party of equal privileges, equal rights, equal laws, and exual punishments, under the name of the Labor reform party, and with the following platform:

1. Free speech, free press, free schools and free church.
2. Reference to the people of all laws for their approval or rejection.
3. Election of all officers for short terms and fixed salaries
4. Yearly reports of the workings and expense of all public offices and institutions.
5. Punishment of all corrupt officials and all swindlers of the people.
6. The abolition of old feudal laws and the enactment of all simple and just laws suitable to the country and the age.
7. Compulsory education and military training in the public schools
8. Progressive taxation according to wealth.
9. The substitution of the city, state and nation for all monopolies and chartered robbers of the people.
10. The granting of work, not alms, to the poor.
11. The elevation of women, and the foreigner to the level of the colored man.
12. The elevation of the worker and the reduction the hours of labor.
13. Sympathy and aid to the oppressed of all tions.

A RESOLUTION has been introduced in the Select branch of Philadelphia Councils, authorizing an appropriation of $500,000, under careful restrictions, to the Centennial Celebration Committee. It was referred to the Finance Committee, and is endorsed by the *Press*.

ANNUAL STATEMENT:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES AT THE TREASURY OF BEAVER COUNTY FOR THE YEAR 1872.

STATEMENT:

Dr. RECEIPTS.		
For balance in Treasury on January 1, 1872,	$10,391 59	
For cash received during the year 1872, as per Treasurer's account,	45,780 33	56,171 92

Dr. EXPENDITURES.		
Assessors' pay,	$782 87	
Registering voters,	560 21	
Advertising and serving cer. of election,	14 00	
Militia enrollments,	61 35	1,418 43
Auditors' pay—State, O A Small,	45 00	
County, J H Christy,	48 00	
Smith Curtis,	48 00	
W C Hunter,	48 00	189 00
Agricultural Society, donation to,		100 00
Interest on $5000 Railroad bonds,		300 00
Bridges—Building,	11 595 57	
Repairing and viewing,	2,096 14	13,691 71
Commissioners' pay—Joseph Brittain,	678 00	
Samuel Torrence,	735 00	
H J Marshall,	720 00	
Daniel Neely	129 00	2,263 00
Clerk for Commissioners—John McGoun,		800 00
Counsel for " Henry Hice,		100 00
Commonwealth cases, viz:		
Clerk of Quarter Sessions,	399 63	
Constables' fees,	106 21	
District Attorney's fees—J R Harrah,	112 00	
" " " J H McCreery,	299 00	
Boarding, washing, and clothing for prisoners,	830 20	
Watchman at jail,	21 00	
Vagrants' lodging,	57 67	
Jailor's salary,	250 00	
Justices' fees,	55 42	
Witness fees,	295 81	
Physician for jail and medicine,	115 00	2,541 94
Court expenses—Constables' waiting on Court,	141 65	
Tipstaff,	63 00	
Constables' return and mileage,	296 95	
Court Crier,	108 00	
Jurors' pay—Petit,	1,690 98	
" " Grand,	458 73	
Janitor' salary,	122 00	
" extra pay,	10 00	2,891 31
Inquests—Coroner, witness, jury fees, and funeral expenses,		233 75
Jury Commissioners' pay,	104 46	
" " Clerk's pay,	25 00	129 46
Sheriff selecting and summoning jurors,		156 40
Court House and Offices—Books, duplicates and stationery,	266 32	
Adv. Sh'ff's proc'n, printing, &c,	1317 50	
Box rent, postage, &c,	18 95	1,502 77
Court House, offices and jail—Repairs to,	729 65	
Fuel, light, &c,	286 30	1,015 95
Election officers' pay,	1,826 07	
House rent, light, &c,	131 60	
Assessors attending elections,	147 10	
Constables attending elections,	426 60	2,531 37
House of Refuge—Support and clothing for inmates,	556 58	
Manager,	50 00	
Constable conveying inmates,	11 14	617 72
Hospital at Dixmont—Support and clothing for inmates,		689 25
Penitentiary—Support, medicine and clothing for prisoners,	199 06	
Conveying convicts to,	72 00	271 06
Poor House—Support of paupers,	7,925 00	
Directors' pay—Robert Cooper,	75 00	
Samuel Gibson,	54 00	8,054 00
Prothonotary's fees,		71 18
Justices' fees—Qualifying township officers,	58 28	
Issuing certificates for fox scalps,	6 65	
Committing vagrants and R. R. tickets,	44 22	109 15
Taxes lost—Collectors' return of,	664 85	
Error in assessments,	31 53	696 38
Rent of military armory,		140 68
Express charges,		10 10
M & M Ins Co, for insurance on public buildings,		125 00
Attorneys' fees—Kuhn & Daugherty, (Com. vs James Harn,)		200 00
J B Clark, boarding jury, " "		35 00
Incidental expenses,		21 74
Amount of warrants issued during the year 1872,		$40,896 35
Certificates for road views,		544 90
Certificates for fox scalps,		82 75
Paid Teachers' County Institute,		160 00
" State tax and commission		5,689 15
" Redemption money on unseated lands		82 28
Abatement on tax paid before August 1,		1,527 90
2 per cent. commission on $45,779 86 tax received,		915 60
2 per cent. commission on $41,596 13 tax paid,		839 12
Paid outstanding warrants for 1871,		190 32
Balance in Treasury on January 1, 1873,		5,243 55
		$56,171 92

TABLE OF TAXES IN THE SEVERAL TOWNSHIPS FOR STATE AND COUNTY PURPOSES; AMOUNTS PAID TO TREASURER; AMOUNTS CHARGED TO AND AMOUNTS PAID BY COLLECTORS; AMOUNTS REC'D FROM UNSEATED LANDS; COMMISSIONS ALLOWED TO COLLECTORS; BALANCES DUE BY COLLECTORS

TOWNSHIP & BOROUGHS.	Levy of 1872	Amt. p'd Treas. bef Aug1	Amt. p'd Treas. befSept1	Amount ch'd. to Collec'rs	Amount paid by Collec'rs	Unseated Lands.	Collec. Commission	Due by Collec'rs	Names of Collectors.
Beaver boro	1998 39	1448 56	30 39	466 90	343 16	1 60	....	122 14	*Findley Anderson.
Bridgewater boro	1340 24	885 97	26 50	437 04	412 79	2 40	21 85	....	S. H. Laney.
Baden boro	408 10	220 29	....	176 30	87 82	....	....	88 48	S. Morgan.
Big Beaver twp	1653 74	995 75	6 92	610 57	408 15	....	....	202 42	T. L. Patterson.
Borough twp	423 39	257 27	4 80	149 36	108 32	....	....	41 04	A. M. Taylor.
Beaver Falls boro	3031 00	1357 46	46 44	1608 82	488 18	44 52	....	1076 12	J. H. Gray.
Brighton twp	1302 42	949 92	26 25	283 82	134 29	1 52	....	148 01	*W. Beacom.
Chippewa twp	971 72	466 48	9 91	444 69	165 60	....	....	278 34	W. McCaughtery.
Darlington boro	153 43	64 23	6 70	86 46	42 09	99	....	39 25	G. W. Vankirk.
Darlington twp	2125 57	881 89	48 85	1177 24	810 37	....	....	366 87	J. C. Dilworth.
Economy twp	1833 85	883 65	14 43	697 14	192 50	....	....	504 64	Thomas Whipple.
Fallston boro	666 36	446 99	16 61	169 62	103 59	49 76	....	16 27	*J. Longnecker.
Frankfort boro	190 29	104 99	....	80 62	....	....	....	80 62	*J. B. Vance.
Franklin twp	1033 16	793 29	11 96	187 47	147 07	....	....	40 40	M. Strohecker.
Freedom boro	749 98	324 42	38 35	377 99	102 30	....	....	275 69	Samuel Piersol.
Glasgow boro	201 15	45 12	....	153 96	36 97	....	....	116 99	Henry Camp.
Georgetown boro	373 10	109 59	81 63	181 89	....	2 60	....	179 29	F. S. Laughlin.
Greene twp	2025 71	1051 76	139 24	790 13	537 22	6 60	....	246 31	F. S. Laughlin.
Harmony twp	5690 10	5402 07	....	3 60	3 42	....	18	....	*Andrew Kotterba.
Hanover twp	2287 11	1246 95	22 35	963 50	455 61	....	....	507 89	Robert Harsha.
Hopewell twp	1560 08	998 85	....	521 31	9 92	....	....	511 39	James Warnock.
Hookstown boro	256 73	171 53	13 71	80 98	....	3 60	....	77 38	F. S. Laughlin.
Independence twp	1225 49	760 66	....	430 32	190 34	....	....	239 98	J. C. Reed
Industry twp	913 47	460 13	20 90	414 15	317 17	3 45	....	93 53	Solomon Dillinger.
Moon twp	1124 05	606 65	45 92	445 30	168 27	4 48	....	272 55	Samuel Patterson.
Marion twp	531 77	348 09	16 12	152 14	82 53	....	....	69 61	John Hickey.
New Galilee boro	214 88	126 82	5 20	80 62	76 38	....	4 02	....	A. Miller.
New Brighton (North ward)	1050 39	599 71	14 48	453 01	....	....	....	453 01	G. L. Eberhart.
" " (Middle ward)	1370 04	897 67	21 70	417 55	....	....	....	417 55	G. L. Eberhart.
" " (South ward)	937 07	625 83	2 64	299 54	....	....	....	299 54	G. L. Eberhart.
North Sewickly	1296 54	757 33	23 23	485 01	....	19 62	....	465 39	*A. Sites.
New Sewickly twp	1707 70	730 43	3 11	949 82	462 12	1 47	....	486 23	Robert Boggs.
Ohio twp	2070 22	1101 66	80 20	827 72	764 32	22 02	41 38	....	B. D. Johnson.
Patterson twp	148 51	117 77	....	24 61	....	....	....	24 61	J. H. Gray.
Pulaski tp	943 87	482 27	26 50	417 95	290 12	6 00	....	121 83	W. McClelland.
Phillipsburg boro	431 95	323 89	7 82	86 63	82 30	....	4 32	....	Robert Routh.
Rochester boro	2431 19	1517 80	32 52	913 50	100 00	9 62	....	803 88	J. M. Hays.
Rochester twp	727 72	452 45	17 79	245 26	225 81	7 20	13 25	....	David Mitchell.
Raccoon twp	1298 33	670 16	69 86	531 04	193 00	....	....	338 04	E. Barnes.
St. Clair boro	156 93	50 74	4 20	103 16	25 00	....	....	78 16	*Samuel Piersol.
South Beaver twp	1375 79	858 12	64 65	414 64	172 94	....	....	241 70	H. G. Barnes.
Totals	$49992 14	$30557 98	$1002 51	$17341 38	$7789 67	$187 88	$84 01	$9325 15	(*) Paid since Jan. 1.

Dr. C P. WALLACE, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH BEAVER CO. FOR THE YEAR 1872. Cr.

1872.				
Jan. 1.	To balance from the year 1871,	$10,391 59	By amount general warrants prior to 1872,	190 32
	" amount received from unseated land,	112 03	" " general warrants for 1872,	40,896 35
	" amount rec'd from collectors prior to 1872.	6,147 99	" " road review certificates paid,	544 90
	" amount rec'd before August 1, 1872,	30.557 98	" " fox scalp certificates paid,	82 75
	" amount rec'd before Sept 1, 1872.	1,002 51	" " redemption money paid for unseated land.	82 28
	" amount received from collectors for 1872,	7,739 67	" " paid M L Knight for Teachers' County Institute,	160 00
	" amount redemption money for unseated land,	95 20	" " State personal tax and commission,	5,689 15
	" amt rec'd from D Ewing, Esq., for peddler fines,	25 00	" " of abatement on tax paid before August 1,	1,527 90
	" amt rec'd from Beaver Falls Cutlery Company, as donation on Iron bridge,	100 00	" " of 2 per cent. commission on $45,779 86 received,	915 60
			" " of 2 per cent. commission on $41,956 13 paid out,	839 12
			By balance in County Treasury,	5,243 55
		$56.171 92		$56,171 92

Dr. BEAVER COUNTY STOCK ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1872. Cr.

To amount of outstanding warrants	$ 4 50	By amount of funds in County Treasury,	$5,243 55
To amount of outstanding bond	5,000 00	" " due from collectors prior to 1872.	3,272 08
To balance	13.985 96	" " due from collectors for 1872,	9,325 15
		" " due from unseated land for 1872,	187 38
	$18,990 50	" " due from unseated land prior to 1872	114 34
		" " due from Ex-Sheriff Graebing	848 00
			$18,990 50

[SEAL.] Given under our hands and seal of office, at Beaver, this 20th day of January, 1873.

JOHN McGOUN, Clerk.

SAMUEL TORRENCE, HUGH J. MARSHALL, DANIEL NEELY, } Commissioners.

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR AND HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT OF BEAVER COUNTY IN ACCOUNT WITH BEAVER COUNTY FOR THE YEAR 1872.

Dr.		
To Balance from the year 1871,	$ 82 17	
" Cash received from County Treasury,	7,925 00	
" " " " John Small for support of son,	38 50	
" " " for one horse,	50 00	
" " " " hogs,	13 00	
" " " " wool,	21 00	
" " " in various ways,	25 47	8,155 14

Cr.		
By cash paid for support of insane paupers	$2,173 01	
" " " out door paupers,	335 51	
" " " temporary relief of the poor,	466 80	
" " " funeral expenses of out door paupers,	98 80	
" " " medical attendance of out door paupers,	286 04	
" " " nursing, boarding and removal of paupers,	118 12	
" " " medicines for out door paupers,	33 61	3,411 90
PROVISIONS.		
Cash paid for groceries,	$330 92	
" " flour,	188 08	
" " wheat and corn,	169 47	
" " potatoes,	67 10	
" " bacon and beef,	118 65	
" " fruit,	5 95	880 17
IMPROVEMENTS & AGR'L. IMPLEMENTS FOR FARM.		
Repairs to building, carpenter and mason work,	$ 49 00	
Cash paid for brick and lumber,	39 08	
" " carpets,	18 00	
" " wall paper,	15 22	
" " furniture,	11 00	
" " hardware and tinware,	22 93	
" " nails, &c,	24 71	
" " farm implements,	36 03	
" " harness and leather,	32 20	
" " making brooms,	8 16	
Cash paid for repair of farm implements,	5 90	
" " stove fixtures, churn, &c.,	32 00	
" " smithing,	53 27	
" " lime, ashes and salt,	29 55	
" " one team of horses,	425 00	
" " fruit trees,	100 00	
" " clover seed and plants,	15 20	947 25
HIRE.		
Male hire,	$539 01	
Female hire,	171 31	
Hauling,	14 00	7,214 32
SUBSCRIPTIONS.		
Cash paid for Presbyterian Banner,	$ 2 00	
" " Beaver Argus,	2 00	
" " New Brighton Press,	4 00	8 00
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Cash paid for toll and ferriage	$ 26 15	
" " stationery,	2 52	
" " postage and stamps,	1 20	
" " Constable and Justice fees,	100 45	
" " advanced by William Sinoads,	52 65	
" " p'd All'y. & Law'ce. Co's., support paupers,	37 25	
" " coffins,	133 00	
" " coal,	325 96	
" " insurance,	112 50	
" " threshing,	26 13	
" " merchandise,	232 17	1,049 98
SALARIES.		
Wm. Shroads, Steward,	$700 00	
P. M. Kerr, Physician,	200 00	
Henry Hice, Treasurer,	50 00	950 00
Balance in treasury, December 31st, 1872,		213 52
		$8,155 14

BEAVER COUNTY, ss: We, the undersigned Auditors of Beaver county, do hereby certify that we have examined the Accounts of C. P. Wallace, Treasurer of said county; also the Receipts and Expenditures of the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment; also the Statement of the County Receipts and Disbursements for the year 1872, and find them correct as they stand stated.

January 20, 1873.

J. H. CHRISTY, C. C. RIGGS, C. A. HOON, } Auditors.

D. SINGLETON, REGISTER OF WILLS IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF BEAVER, IN ACCOUNT OF COLLATERAL INHERITANCE TAX WITH THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1ST, 1872.

Dr.				
1872.	Feb. 24.	To Col. Inh. Tax, Est of	Sarah A Sharp, dec'd	$15 00
	Apr. 1.	" " "	Wm Magaw, dec'd	61 19
	Apr. 13.	" " "	Agnes Bradshaw, dec'd	17 40
	May 4.	" " "	Alex Brown, dec'd	213 20
	May 21.	" " "	Sarah Irons, dec'd	42 13
	Aug 1.	" " "	Margt. Bartholomew, dec'd	71 70
	Sep. 9.	" " "	Margaret McClure, dec'd	25 00
	Sep. 30.	" " "	Margt. Bartholomew dec'd	2 28
	Nov. 11.	" " "	Jane Slentz, dec'd	15 00
				$462 90

Cr.			
1872.	Feb. 19.	By cash paid J Shafer, appr est of R Gann, dec'd	$ 2 00
	July 23.	By cash paid C A Griffin, appr est of D Morgan, dec'd	6 90
	Aug 30.	By cash paid J W Caughey, appr est of D Ikert, dec'd	1 75
	Sep. 30.	By cash paid J Shafer, appr est of M Bartholomew, dec'd	2 00
	Oct. 20.	By cash paid J B Young, appr est of Wm Magaw, dec'd	3 50
	Dec. 7.	By cash paid A Wynn, appr est of Alex Brown, dec'd	1 75
	Feb. 4.	By cash paid J B Young, appr est of S Calhoun, dec'd	5 00
	June22.	By State Treasurer's receipt,	325 00
	Oct. 3.	By State Treasurer's receipt,	85 90
		By Register's commission, $462 90 at 5 per ct	23 14
		Balance due Commonwealth,	6 86
			$462 90

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA—*Beaver County, ss:*—The undersigned having been appointed, by the Court of Common Pleas of said county, an Auditor to examine the accounts of the Register of Wills of said county, hereby certifies that the foregoing statement is correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

February 4th, 1873. H. R. MOORE, Auditor.

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jan3-1y

1873.

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JAMES PORTER, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the estate of James Porter, late of Bridgewater boro., Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all parties knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. C. WILSON, Ex'r., Brighton township. jan24-6t

STRAY BULL,

Broke into the enclosure of the subscriber in Greene township, about the 15th of December last, a red and white Bull, supposed to be two years old. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law for estrays requires. JOHN McDONALD. Greene twp., Jan. 6, 1873-tf

DIVIDEND NO. 30.

NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY, New Brighton, Dec. 31, 1872.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, free of all tax.

jan17-3t EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

New Advertisements.

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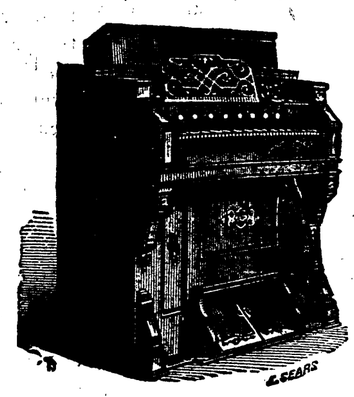

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Marshall M'Donald	R. B. Edgar,
M. Camp, jr.,	C. B. Hurst,
David Lowry,	Daniel Brenner.

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